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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Germany Nationalizes Press

England and Wales Pool Milk

U. S. Chamber Backs Navy

Spain Finds Cabinet Elusive

Rockefeller Bans Rum Profits

Russia Aims for Stratosphere

GERMANY moves in the forefront of world news. Free journalism ceases with a decree which makes every newspaperman a servant of the state working under a license. The National Socialist Government holds the press to be an organ for propagation of its ideas among the people. Propaganda Minister Goebbels can approve or dismiss journalists at will. Penalties up to death are prescribed for publishing treasonable articles or introducing them from abroad. The Leipzig court, trying the five defendants for the Reichstag fire, scores protests by foreign attorneys and refuses to permit them to speak. Germany's arms position is intimated by German spokesmen at Geneva. Germany is not opposed to successive stages of disarmament—But it will accept no trial period during which it is expected to be on good behavior.

¶ England and Wales inaugurate the biggest agricultural coöperative experiment in history. All the milk produced is pooled for national control under a recent act of Parliament. Milk producers must register with the Milk Marketing Board, and all milk for liquid distribution, butter or cheese must be bought from those so registered. The country is divided into 11 areas for regulation and price-adjusting. More than a billion gallons of milk, worth £55,000,000, will be handled in a year. England does what America has talked—It makes milk a public utility.

¶ The U. S. Chamber of Commerce approves the Navy's $238,000,000 building program. Its Committee on National Defense finds that the new ships will lift the United States from 64 to 79 per cent of the allowance under the London Treaty, as compared with 82 per cent for Britain and 95 per cent for Japan. The committee says the Navy's action "may be considered as the first step in a continuing program for building and maintaining an adequate naval force." The London Naval Treaty expires at the end of 1936—Will big navies be in greatest demand or utterly forsaken by then?

¶ Spain's difficulties in securing a Cabinet are prolonged. Sanchez Roman, young legal authority, believed to have much influence with leaders of various parties, fails completely, as does Manuel Pedregal, reformist minister under the monarchy. Dr. Gregorio Maranon, former Ambassador to France, then undertakes the task, made more difficult by refusal of Alejandro Lerroux, fallen Premier, to coöperate with anyone. President Alcala Zamora signs a decree declaring a "state of prevention," one step toward martial law—He plans to check active enemies of the new republic.

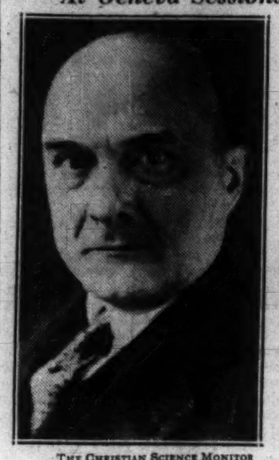
¶ The American Legion winds up its huge session at Chicago with a demand for "sound money." It urges more Americanism, an adequate army and navy, and 90 per cent limiting of immigration, practically ignores the bonus question, and pushes its "four-point" rehabilitation program. It reacts well to President Roosevelt's plain speech banning special privileges. Conservatives control—They are working earnestly to resell the country on the Legion.

¶ New York hears John D. Rockefeller Jr. declare the halting of lawlessness is at present more important than the promoting of temperance. "We may repeal prohibition, but we cannot repeal the liquor problem." This is world-wide and many nations are wrestling with it. A report of a Rockefeller world survey of control methods is forthcoming. Mr. Rockefeller voices one of its discoveries, which is that there is only one hope of controlling the liquor traffic in the actual interests of a decent society—This lies in eliminating the profit.

¶ Forty-one nations see their foreign trade improve during the first half of 1933. In the same period 13 nations show increases in imports. The United States is now increasing steadily in both imports and exports. One lesson of the slump is sinking in—No nation can expect to thrive by selling abroad without buying abroad as well.

¶ Soviet Russia endeavors to lead all other nations in stratosphere exploration. The establishing of an altitude record of 11.8 miles by the U. S. S. R., largest free balloon ever built, has so fired the popular imagination that a nationwide subscription is sought to build a far larger gas bag. The second secretly-built Soviet stratosphere balloon awaits only a good day to show its prowess. By spring Soviet aviators hope to make one ascent a week. They have an almost fanatical slogan—"We will storm and conquer the stratosphere in the name of Stalin."

Panaman Takes Helm At Geneva Sessions



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Wide World

Raoul Amador

Son of the first President of Panama, who becomes President of the League of Nations Council at the current session as the Little Central American republic takes its turn at the head of that body. Mr. Amador is a graduate of Columbia University. The League session opens without the presence of a Japanese delegate owing to the reproof administered by the League to Japan for its action in Manchuria.

Boss of Tammany Evidently Holding Bull by the Horns

Whether to Punish Bronx Insurgents Is What Curry Must Decide

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Tammany Hall is the stage for melodrama today, with Chief John F. Curry and his trusted Braves in a huddle to find the right answer to one of the most momentous questions the Curry leadership has had to face in its four parlous years.

It is whether Tammany shall discipline the Bronx insurgents who are lined up against the rest of the city democracy to elect Mr. Joseph V. McKee Mayor in opposition to the Hall's standard-bearer. Mayor John P. O'Brien—whether, indeed they, with their leader, Mr. Edward J. Flynn, shall not be read out of the party.

Much hangs on the answer. When it comes, it will be known whether the "New Tammany" of Alfred E. Smith has really been cast into limbo, as Boss Curry asserted. If it has and this is the "Old Tammany" of Murphy and Croker, recognizing but one method of dealing with "disloyal" organization politicians, then the Bronx revolters will be

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

Home-Owner Loans To Help Depositors In Closed Banks

The sun shines brighter today for depositors in several closed banks in Massachusetts.

Home mortgages amounting to $8,000,000 now held by these banks are to be examined for transfer to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, according to an announcement today by Mr. Charles F. Cotter, Massachusetts manager of the corporation.

Under arrangements being made the closed banks may take bonds from the corporation in exchange for mortgages and borrow cash against these bonds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Thus additional cash will be available for 300,000 depositors. Two thousand home owners also will benefit.

The banks included in the arrangement are in Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Revere, Salem, Lawrence, Lowell, Brockton and Worcester.

Mr. Cotter made this announcement after a conference with Mr. Arthur Guy, state bank commissioner; Mr. John H. Fahey, member of the board of directors of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and Mr. Henry H. Pierce, supervisor of liquidations of the state banking department. Appraisal work will be started at once.

The Monitor Index

Friday, Oct. 6, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Radio Time-Table 4
Events Tonight 4
The Home Forum 7
The Way of Salvation
[With Czech Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 12
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

Today seems to be India day on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, what with a glimpse into the homes of India, and a little inside information on some of the food that makes them better.

"The Story of the Bunda," on the Home Forum page, is an interesting account of how events can create a style—even in men's overcoats.

More Hymnal Notes, Ad-O-Grams, and another typewriter drawing, will be found on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, and the Weekly News Map.

On Monday the Daily Features page will begin publication of a daily cross-word for the youngsters.

German Press To Serve State In Propaganda

Privileges of Profession Matched by Duties to National Socialism

Strict Rules Imposed

Everything Likely to Weaken Power of Reich to Be Rigidly Excluded

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 6—Journalism has been transformed into a virtual public utility in the new National Socialist State by a Cabinet decree now explained in fullest detail by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda, before a meeting of the entire German press.

German journalism, according to the new decree, receives official recognition, and is expected to realize its responsibilities toward the State and people in return for rights and privileges from the State. Conditions are laid down governing admission into profession, the exercise of the profession and for its protection from abuse from within and without.

The Reich's Association of the German Press will henceforth embrace all journalists, being constituted into a "corporation" for the press.

Responsibility on Editors

The new decree, which regulates all printed information in word or picture, provides that journalists must be German subjects of Aryan origin and not married to a non-Aryan. Properly to qualify for duty they must have had at least one year's experience on a German paper.

Much greater responsibility for what appears in papers must now be assumed by editors. They must exclude everything which confuses selfish aims with general utility and so misleads public.

Everything which may weaken the power of the German Reich at home or abroad, which resists strengthening the idea of military defense, which may weaken cultural or economic life or which may injure religious feelings must be omitted. So also all which offends the honor and dignity of a German, unlawfully damages another's honor, reputation or welfare, or holds him up to ridicule, all which is unethical is prohibited.

Tribunal for Disputes

Editors and journalists are also expected to exercise their professions conscientiously, behaving in a becoming manner on all occasions.

Editors-in-chief will be responsible for all texts appearing in their newspapers, and must also indicate clearly for what parts of the paper they are responsible.

In exchange for carrying out these conditions, protection is offered to journalists through the Reich's Organization of the German Press, with Dr. Goebbels at its head. It is to be responsible for educational and social welfare institutions of German journalists. The organization will act as a court for all disputes

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Dollar and Credit Problems Keep President on the Jump

Four Conferences Show How Vital the Monetary Question Is

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — The dilemma of the dollar again concentrated interest in Washington today. President Roosevelt spent a day in which at every turn he ran into some aspect of finances in national and world fields alike.

This tremendous concentration on monetary questions is another evidence of the shift in emphasis under the national recovery drive from purely economic and industrial factors to the question of finance. The riddle of currency and credit has become, still is, and will remain for some time, the focus of Administration effort.

Four major conferences held by the President emphasized the great importance of the money question:

1. At noon today he had his first contact with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the British debt negotiator who for two days has been opening up with Treasury officials discussion of the whole Anglo-American financial problem. With Sir Frederick were Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador and no mean debt negotiator himself, and Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State and an experienced diplomatist as well.

2. Last night the President called in Mr. Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of the Treasury, together with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Phillips to go over the whole field now being opened up in the debt talks. At this early date, Mr. Roosevelt has indicated that he intends to keep the debt negotiations closely within his own

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

He Discusses Debts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—
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Dean Acheson

Towns Must Look To Their Future, Planner Declares

Decentralized Population to Give Opportunity; Slums Coming Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 6—The day of large, smoky, crowded cities is slowly waning except for a handful of strategically-located metropolitan centers, according to the vision of Prof. Howard K. Menhinick of the Harvard School of City Planning, who addressed the annual meeting of the American Federation of Planning Boards here this morning.

"It begins to look as though the star of the small town is in the ascendancy, and that decentralization of industries, which appears to be a likely development in the near future, will enable workers to live where they can use some of their enforced leisure in home activities, giving greater spiritual growth."

"A person suspected of insanity in olden days was tested by causing the suspect to bail out a trough into which water was constantly flowing from an open tap. Unless the person turned off the spigot before starting to bail, he was judged insane.

"What can be said, then, for towns or cities which appropriate money for new roads and then a month or so later dig them up for pipe lines, or which spend fortunes to widen streets that were originally laid out too narrow and at the same time permit new streets to be improperly located and designed? How wise is

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Fusion Rejected By South African Cape Nationalists

Test at Polls Expected in Near Future—Malan Backs Dutch Bloc

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CAPE TOWN, S. Af., Oct. 6—The Cape Nationalist Congress, after an acrimonious debate, definitely rejected any suggestion to join forces with Gen. Jan C. Smuts and the South African Party and repudiated Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog's leadership in so far as it tends toward fusion in any form.

Thus for the first time in his political career since he established the Nationalist Party, General Hertzog has received a vote of no confidence.

Now it is being asked how far the Cape Congress is representative of the Cape Nationalist Party, and there is strong likelihood of the question being tested at the polling booths in the near future. Dr. D. F. Malan, intransigeant leader of the Cape Nationalists, who refused to join the Hertzog-Smuts national government when it was formed at the end of March, is said to consider that his group would do well if it won 10 to 15 seats.

In any case it is regarded as practically certain that the Hertzog-Smuts combine will be again returned by a huge majority. But the effect of the election would be to place Dr. Malan definitely in the Opposition, instead of as at the moment "sitting on the fence."

Dr. Malan wants "hereeniging," that is, a racial bloc of Dutch against the English. General Hertzog and General Smuts hold strongly that this would mean a return to old bitterness and wrangling. They are determined to oppose such a policy to the utmost as dangerous and retrogressive.

Meantime Dr. Malan is left in complete control of the Cape Nationalist Party machine, but an important announcement is expected from General Hertzog after the Free State Nationalist Congress next week.

Transvaal Nationalists already have voted for fusion, so the Cape Nationalists' action apparently involves the party in an imminent breakup.

Government Approves Projects in 22 States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — The longest single list of non-federal allotments yet announced by the Public Works Administration was made public Oct. 4. It was made possible by the double shifts of examiners working day and night and through the holidays.

Approval was given to 61 projects in 22 states to cost $4,511,900. It was estimated that 57,075 man-months of quick direct employment would be provided.

A wide variety of work was authorized, including bridges, sewers, waterworks, street lights, schools, roads, municipal buildings, heating plants, power plants, a bakery, airport repairs, a library and an incinerator. All, according to statements of proponents, can start promptly. Grants of only 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials were given to 44 projects while 15 received both grants and loans, and two private projects were given loans only.

Pacific Coast Gets Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Allotment of $30,030 of federal funds under the public works program for improvements in the seventeenth lighthouse district, Oregon and Washington coasts and Columbia River, has been announced by Mr. R. R. Tinkham, superintendent.

Mussolini Ready to Begin Work On Last Link in Fascist State

Fascism, started in Italy, has spread rapidly, in one form or another, to other countries, bringing many millions of people under the dictatorial form of government. Italian Fascism is based on what is known as the corporative state, now in its experimental stage under Signor Mussolini's guidance. It is timely, therefore, to give a comprehensive account of this new form of state. This task has been undertaken by the Rome correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in six articles — to appear on alternate days—of which this is the fifth.*

By Paul Cremona

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—When the new and ultra-modern Ministry of Corporations was formally inaugurated in November, 1932, Roman wit declared that the handsome building was giving "to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." The witticism was not altogether out of place. It has hitherto been a curious anomaly in the Fascist Corporative State that it could point to no corporation in actual being, except the Theater Corporation, the formation of which has proved a relatively simple task as the theater is a distinctive and independent profession. The absence of corporations scarcely justified the adjective intended to indicate the peculiar structure of the Italian State. But the time has now arrived when the corporations will be called into existence.

The delay of seven years in justifying Italy's nomenclature as the Corporative State is easily explainable. The essence of the corporation system is that it groups together by categories in an organ of the State both employers and employees. The syndicates, on the other hand, as also the federations and confederations into which the syndicates are grounded, are associations either of employers or of employees; never of both together.

Now, according to the sixth declaration of the Labor charter, which embodies the Fascist creed, "the corporations constitute the unitary organization of the forces of production and integrally represent its interests. In virtue of this integral representation, the interests of production being national interests, the corporations are recognized by law as organs of the State."

Thus the very raison d'être of the corporation is that it should rise superior to a primarily vocational association such as a syndicate, the fundamental object of which is to represent and protect the interests of its own particular category of members.

The corporation is not to be purely or narrowly professional, and is intended to envisage agricultural, industrial, commercial and other problems of the national economy from the superior standpoint of the interests of the entire Italian people. The corporation is expected to survey the whole horizon, and thus to discern things which those on the plains beneath cannot see. It has the right and duty to point out the proper path to be followed and to dictate rules in the interests of the affiliated associations and of the national collectivity.

Clearly, therefore, the formation of the corporations has had to wait until the syndicates, federations and confederations had been sufficiently organized and developed. Until this had been done, the corporations could not even be constituted, much less function, because there was wanting both the material from which to make them and also the basis upon which they must build up their activities.

The need for corporations had long been felt. In January, 1931, a governmental decree invested the sections of the National Council of Corporations with the powers of corporations. It was, however, obvious that this measure would only be

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

Liquor Control Based on Real Reign of Law

Rockefeller Indorses Report on Substitute Program for Prohibition

Puts Abstinence First

Temperance Ideal Next Best, He Says—Opposes Motive of Profit in Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Abolition of lawlessness must be the first objective of any program which is seriously considered as a substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment, and closely integrated with it must be a "focusing of all the forces of society upon the development of self-control and temperance as regards the use of alcoholic beverages," according to Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Mr. Rockefeller's views on substitute legislation for the prohibition law, reaffirming many of his previous utterances on the subject, were made public today in a foreword to a study of liquor control which he sponsored, the first portion of which will be released for publication tomorrow.

Reversed Former Position

The study, which Mr. Rockefeller initiated shortly after he reversed his former position on the question of prohibition more than a year ago and came out strongly in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, was conducted by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott.

In his foreword, Mr. Rockefeller recalls the position both his father and he have maintained throughout their lives that "total abstinence is the wisest, best and safest position for both the individual and society."

Coercion Proves Futile

Since the "regrettable failure of the Eighteenth Amendment" has shown that the majority of people of this country are not yet ready for total abstinence, "at least when it is attempted through legal coercion," Mr. Rockefeller says he is throwing his support to the next best policy—temperance.

Calling attention to portions of the report which emphasize the necessity for removing the profit motive from the liquor traffic and for regarding taxes on liquor primarily as helpful factors in forwarding temperance ideals and only incidentally as a means of producing income, Mr. Rockefeller says that he finds himself in complete agreement with all the findings and recommendations and endorses them "fully and unreservedly."

Text of Report's Foreword

His foreword follows in full:

I was born a teetotaler and I have been a teetotaler on principle all my life. Neither my father nor his father ever tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor. I could hope that the same might be true of my children and their children. It is my earnest conviction that total abstinence is the wisest, best and safest position for both the individual and society. But the regrettable failure of the Eighteenth Amendment has demonstrated the fact that the majority of the people of this country are not yet ready for total abstinence, at least when it is attempted through legal coercion.

The next best thing—many people think it a better thing—is temperance. Therefore, as I sought to support total abstinence when its achievement seemed possible, so now and with equal vigor I would support temperance.

In the attempt to bring about

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Sponsored Investigation Of Dry Law Substitutes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—
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John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Score Stands At 1 to 1 at End Of 7th Inning

Hubbell and Weaver Lock in Brilliant Pitching Duel in Fourth Game

World Series Score

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Weaver and Sewell.

GRIFFITH STADIUM, Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Senators and Giants battled evenly through seven innings of the vital fourth World Series game today as Carl Hubbell, southpaw conqueror of the American League champions in the opening game, and Monte Weaver, young right-hander, locked in a brilliant pitching duel of 1 to 1 up to that point.

Terry broke the deadlock up to the fourth with the second hit of the game, a home run drive that sailed far into the tiny triangular bleachers in deep center field. There was none on base at the time, giving the Giants a 1-to-0 lead.

Senators tied the score in their half of the seventh when Luke Sewell, veteran catcher, singled to center field, scoring Kuhel from second. Kuhel had reached first on Hubbell's error and advanced on Bluege's sacrifice.

First Inning

New York—Moore walked, the fourth ball being inside. Critz lined to Myer and Moore was doubled off first on a quick throw, Myer to Kuhel. Terry rapped a grounder over second for a single, Myer barely getting his hands on the ball. Ott popped to Bluege who came in on the grass for the catch. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Washington—Myer lifted a short fly to Moore in left center. Goslin hoisted to Ott. Manush grounded out sharply, Critz to Terry. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Second Inning

New York—Davis dribbled the first ball to Myer who threw him out at first. Jackson fanned swinging at a change of pace. Mancuso lifted a high drive that Goslin caught on the run in deep right field. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Washington—Cronin lifted a high pop fly to Terry. Schulte flied out to Ott in right center. Kuhel flied out to Davis. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Third Inning

New York—Ryan lifted a short fly to Manush. Hubbell rolled to Bluege who made a nice pickup and threw to first for the putout. Moore rapped a grounder to Cronin and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Mrs. Roosevelt Links President To Nation's Common People

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—All of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's many jaunts away from the White House aren't just pleasure trips. She is the Administration "contact man" with the common people.

To the President's wife may be directly attributed several recent governmental undertakings. One is the distribution of surplus food to the needy; another the abolition of scrip payments to miners. Both these ideas resulted from her trip to the West Virginia coal mine area. A project to which she is now giving her attention is the elimination of alley slums in Washington. The camp for unemployed girls at Bear Mountain she worked out with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and provided the girls with a job-hunting fund from her own pocketbook.

Mrs. Roosevelt goes about her job of assisting the President quietly. Pinned down to answer the question as to whether it was her idea to buy up and distribute to the unemployed the general farm surpluses she modestly replied, "Nothing is ever one person's idea entirely," but admitted that she was "enormously interested" in the project. Describing herself as "much more practical than theoretical," she said she could see no sense in destroying food when people are going hungry.

The custom of paying coal miners in scrip that could only be spent in a company store appalled the President's wife when she studied the system on her West Virginia trip. She took the matter up with the proper officials on her return here. The practice was forbidden in the coal code signed by the President a short time later.

Because she can get closer to the people when she is not accompanied by newspaper reporters and photographers, Mrs. Roosevelt likes to take trips unheralded. On her West Virginia trip in August she had a whole day to talk with the miners and their families before her presence was discovered. This summer she has talked to potato growers in Maine, a tourist camp operator at whose establishment she spent the night, copper miners in Arizona, and even unemployed hitch-hikers.

Other contacts come through letters. Between 500 and 1000 letters are received each day by the President's wife as a result of her invitation through her magazine column to the general public to write to her about their problems. Each of these is read, and if it contains any new and valuable ideas is turned over to the proper branch of the Government.

Almost everywhere she goes someone gives Mrs. Roosevelt a message to give the President. If it is at all worth while she doesn't forget to mention it to him. Her reports help him to determine whether the general reaction to his program out over the country is optimistic or hostile.

British Float Largest Milk Pool in World

Control of £55,000,000 Dairying Industry Fully Organized

Fair Price Is Assured

Government Behind Pool That Registers All Producers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 6 — Today there comes into force the milk-pooling scheme for England and Wales—believed to be the biggest agricultural coöperative experiment ever made in the world's history.

From today, in accordance with an act of Parliament passed this summer, all milk sold, whether for consumption in liquid form or for turning into butter, cheese and other products, will be nationally controlled. All milk producers are required to be registered with a new organization known as the milk marketing board. Distributors can only obtain milk from these registered producers.

To insure a fair price for all, the country has been divided up into 11 areas. Those in which most of the milk goes into the manufacturing side of the business will be compensated by means of a special levy on producers whose milk is sold to the public in liquid form.

No less than 1,000,000,000 gallons of milk a year, worth approximately £55,000,000, will come under control of the board.

The new scheme was initiated by the National Farmers' Union, and sponsored by the Government. From the total money received by the board the farmer will get an average price, whether his milk goes to the morning milkman or to butter or cheese.

The pool, which organizes a hitherto unorganized industry, will be under the control of five highly paid administrators, with salaries running up to £7000.

Assurance that the project would materialize came some weeks ago when it was approved by a farmers' ballot. A total of 89.25 per cent of the registered milk producers voted and more than 86 per cent of the group supported the scheme for central control. It is the aim of its promoters to see that the consumer is not damaged by the price the producers receive.

Ely Urges Education For Learning's Sake At Baker's Inaugural

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 6—Urging cultivation of a love for learning and knowledge for its own sake rather than for the wealth it might obtain, Gov. Joseph B. Ely today addressed a large gathering at the inauguration of Mr. Hugh P. Baker as eleventh president of the Massachusetts State College.

Twenty college presidents and many other college notables made up the academic procession, one of the most colorful parts of the inaugural. Mr. Ely, chairman of the board of trustees of the college, and Mr. Baker headed the line.

Governor Ely went on to say that every American youth desires a college education, but nine out of ten desire that education because of the financial possibilities flowing from it. The modern trend of the American educational system is toward utilitarian requirements, away from humanities. Such a trend makes us increasingly restless, and life more or less of a struggle for the material things. "I sometimes wonder," he continued, "if it ever brings complete satisfaction.

"This college should be the pride of Massachusetts. In these days when, it seems to me, the love of knowledge must be cultivated if our people are to pass beyond the dangerous age of education into the higher field which brings satisfaction and not necessarily wealth, opportunity must be afforded to all. Massachusetts State has a distinct duty to perform. It is established and maintained to furnish a higher education at a very moderate cost. It is established to furnish a place for men and women whose present ability to pay is not commensurate with their desire to learn." The inaugural banquet will be held tonight.

Fossilized Reptile Found in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—The fossilized remains of what is thought to be a prehistoric reptile more than 100,000 years old has been discovered within 35 miles of the University of Alabama by two college students.

Acting on the advice of Prof. J. Henry Walker of the department of zoology the students investigated chalk deposits along the banks of the Warrior River in Greene County, and found almost a complete skeleton of the monster.

They plan to assemble the complete skeleton and ship it to the National Museum of Geological Survey in Washington. The students are Mr. J. J. Ranger of Philadelphia and Mr. Victor Muhlberg of Cincinnati.

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BOSTON

Carolina Court Convicts Owner Of Machine Gun

Express Company to Bid In Weapon Offered at Auction in Denver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 6 (AP)—Convicted under a new statute, passed by the last General Assembly, prohibiting the possession of a machine gun, H. P. McDonald, of Nashville, tenn., was sentenced in police court today to 18 months on road work.

McDonald was arrested in a hotel here when he was found to have a knocked-down sub-machine gun and two pistols in a traveling bag.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 6—Further clarification of the situation involving the machine gun found among the possessions of Albert L. Bates, kidnaper, came here yesterday when Col. Phillip S. Van Cise, attorney for the American Express Company, announced he had worked out a plan for its disposal which was satisfactory to all.

The company would bid the gun in at the public sheriff's sale here next week, he said, and then would loan it to the Federal Department of Justice to be used as evidence in case the Government should unearth further felonies for which it desired to prosecute Bates. Mr. Van Cise said the Government would like to prove the gun was used in the massacre at the Kansas City, Mo., union station last summer.

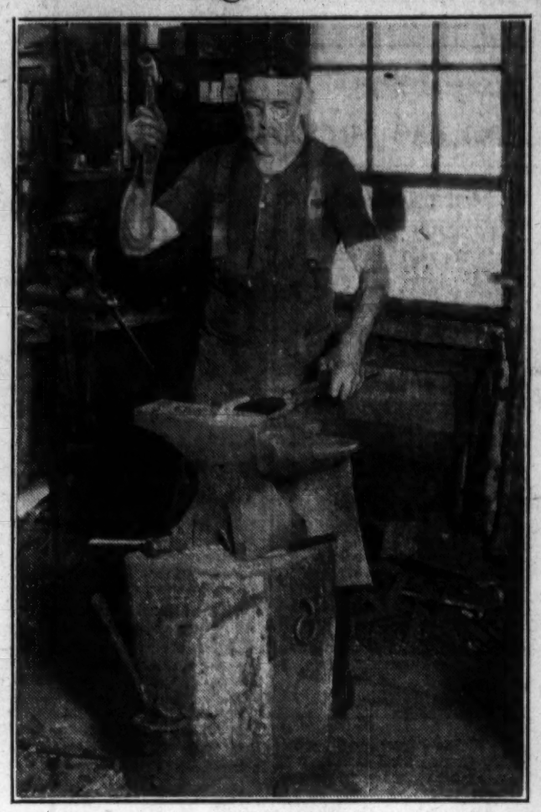
"When the Government is all through with the gun," he said, "we will sell it to some duly recognized law enforcement agency. The gun is worth about $150 and the express company is entitled to get the money out of it since the firm sustained a $1570 loss because of stolen travelers' checks."

Although the gun will be sold Oct. 13 at public auction it is considered certain the express company can bid it in cheaply because Police Chief Albert T. Clark has announced he will arrest as a suspicious character anybody bidding for the weapon.

Mendelssohn Room Re-named

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Mendelssohn room in the Prussian State Library will be known henceforth as the master hall of the musical department. The famous composer's music is no longer played nationally. A grandson, Herr Albrecht Mendelssohn Bartholdy, was recently dismissed from the headship of the Hamburg Institute of Foreign Affairs because of his Jewish nationality.

Song of the Anvil Only an Echo In Most Villages of United States



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway

Typical Old-Time Blacksmith and Shop

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The village blacksmith shop has reached the museum stage in the United States.

The Smithsonian Institution here is making a collection of the tools and other paraphernalia of the smith's workshop, now a vanishing institution.

While there are a good many blacksmith shops left, they differ greatly from the type that contributed so much to progress of American civilization over the nineteenth century, Smithsonian officials say. The smithy has lost many of its functions and the old homemade tools have been replaced by rotary blowers and other standardized manufactured articles.

The village blacksmith is considered one of the last survivors of the handicraft age. He was often a highly-skilled artisan, able to do almost anything with metal. In addition to shoeing horses and repairing wagons, he sometimes produced all sorts of farm and household tools.

Among the articles being collected by the Smithsonian are swage blocks—heavy blocks of iron in which the smith forged dies for articles which he made in considerable numbers, such as bolt heads. The latest swage block to come to the collection has a die for making iron spoons. These swage blocks provide a valuable record of the culture of the past, when the blacksmith made a great many of the household articles in common use.

Vises, tongs and sledges are also being collected. Up to the present it has been impossible to secure a good well-preserved example of the old bellows made of wood and leather.

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Movies to Entertain Waiting Passengers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Southern Railway Company has taken a leaf out of America's book in erecting a small cinema at Victoria Station, one of London's largest termini. The cinema is believed to be the first of its type in Europe.

The theater is specially designed for the convenience of those who wait. A board beside the screen will intermittently have flashed upon it the minutes at which certain trains are due, when one is about to leave, and any alterations in schedule.

The program at the theater will be of a kind similar to the small News Theaters, of which London has several. It will consist of educational and news films with a cartoon of the "Mickey Mouse" variety. Up till 4 o'clock in the afternoon the performance will only cost 6d.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Legion Demands Sound Dollar and More Patriotism

Edward A. Hayes Is Elected Commander—Cut in Immigration Is Approved

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—The American Legion yesterday, at its final session, demanded a sound dollar, more Americanism and adequate national defense. The program practically ignored the bonus question, but stood unwavering on its "four-point" rehabilitation program.

Chicago was rapidly being deserted today by veterans who crowded the streets on their way to railway stations, bus lines and parking areas. Only the flag drapes of lamp posts and buildings downtown remained as a reminder of the crowded six days of parades, merrymaking and convention sessions.

Mr. Edward A. Hayes of Decatur, Ill., was elected by acclamation to succeed Mr. Louis A. Johnson of Clarksburg, W. Va., as national commander. Mr. Hayes is a lawyer; served in the navy during the World War. There were five other nominations. Mr. George W. Malone of Nevada, who saw Mr. Hayes get 600 of the 1121 votes before the roll call was finished, proposed the unanimous election.

For Restricted Quotas

Many resolutions were passed, and only two were seriously challenged. Opposition to one was removed by a minor amendment, and the controversy over the other was shown to be groundless after it was read for the third time, and carefully analyzed by the chairman.

These resolutions concerned immigration quotas, and monetary inflation.

One resolution, amended, read in part:

"We favor the reduction of immigration quotas by 90 per cent, namely to 10 per cent of the quotas allowed under the 1924, and we favor putting all non-quota countries (whose citizens are eligible to citizenship in the United States) on a quota basis, limiting immigration therefrom to 10 per cent of the number of non-quota visas issued in 1930."

The amendment is in parenthesis.

A Pacific coast delegate feared the original resolution would open the flood gates to Oriental hordes, and gave an impassioned California speech on the subject. As he finished, he was assured by Mr. Johnson that the resolution had no such aim, and to make it doubly sure, the amendment was inserted.

Demand Sound Dollar

The monetary resolution which finally carried without amendment was:

"We favor a careful study by our Government of the dangers of inflation and we favor a sound American dollar."

This was challenged by one delegate as advocating inflation, and by another as invading the field of economics which is foreign to the Legion's accepted sphere.

Others defended it as opposing inflation, asserting that the question could be properly considered, because inflation would destroy the value of war risk insurance and government benefits to disabled, widows and orphans, whose veteran compensation could not keep step.

When it was explained the resolution merely asked for "careful study of the dangers" and demanded a "sound dollar," opposition melted. The convention also passed a resolution recommending an earnest consideration be directed to eliminate injustices brought about by tax-exempt securities. It also urged every legionnaire to study how the revenues of the different governing bodies are raised and for what purposes these revenues are disbursed.

To Spread Patriotism

Another resolution declared education should be given its proper consideration by legislative bodies and should not be made to bear a major part of the sacrifices for economy. The Americanism Commission of the Legion was instructed to investigate the best methods of sponsoring national oratorical contests on timely patriotic subjects and to initiate the earliest possible action.

Coöperation with the United States Flag Association was suspended by a resolution, on the ground that the Legion had not received coöperation from the association.

Proposals for federal legislation included the following: To eliminate the payment of interest, both on loans outstanding and to be made in the future on adjusted service certificates.

To amend the law pertaining to employment in the Post Office Department, so that no person be employed who is not a citizen of the United States.

To grant preference to disabled veterans of the United States in concessions in all federal buildings.

Legion Auxiliary Elects Philadelphia Woman Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—A husband came in for his share of honors at a strictly feminine gathering here, when Mr. William H. Biester Jr. of Philadelphia was called upon to escort the new president of the American Legion Auxiliary to the platform after her election.

Mrs. Biester told the audience she was proud that she was the first president to be escorted to her post by the Legionnaire who made her eligible to membership.

Committee reports adopted at the closing session of the auxiliary convention committed the women to active support of the program of the American Legion. A call to state departments of the auxiliary to work actively for the adoption of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution was made in a report read by Mrs. A. C. Carlson, national chairman of child labor.

The Committee on National Legislation, of which Miss Anna Manion is national chairman, indorsed a bill interpreting the use of the word "veteran" by requiring that such veterans shall have seen service for which a campaign badge is issued by the United States Government, and that these veterans be given preference in certain cases.

On national defense, the auxiliary approved the Legion's stand, declaring that, while its members "hope and pray for peace, we know that we must ever be ready to defend that peace should it ever be challenged." A distinguished service medal was awarded to Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, national chairman of the Defense Committee for organizing the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense in Washington.

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He Becomes Chief Of American Legion

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Edward A. Hayes

Coalition Move Attempted in Spain For New Cabinet

Rumors of Martial Law Based on Stern Measures of President Zamora

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Oct. 6—The political crisis remains unsolved. Señor Sanchez Roman, who was considered as the best qualified of Spanish politicians to persuade party leaders to work together, having failed, Señor Manuel Pedregal, a former Minister of Finance under the Monarchy, attempted to form a cabinet and has just renounced his task.

Now Dr. Gregorio Maranon is trying to constitute a government of "national conciliation." Dr. Maranon, who formed part of a group known as "In Service of the Republic," is well known for republican ideals and antichurch sentiment. It is considered doubtful, however, whether he will achieve the purpose as he has been critical of the policy of the late Government for its Left Wing tendencies.

With every new crisis, this being the third in three months, the political situation becomes more and more delicate in the opinion of observers here. It was announced by wireless yesterday that President Zamora had signed a statement declaring that the "state of prevention" throughout Spain is giving the authorities certain powers of an exceptional nature such as the expulsion of undesirable foreigners, the levying of high fines, etc.,—powers in fact on the road to martial law.

Later, however, the Home Office announced the decree referred only to Catalonia where labor forces are about to declare a strike of gas and electric workers.

Nevertheless rumors are rife of an imminent military uprising, and a Socialist newspaper warns its readers that everything is ready to deal with such eventuality by strikes and other measures. Feeling was never more bitter than now, even during the critical days which led to the change of régime.

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IRISH LINEN HUCK TOWELS, dozen **6.00**
The famous "Webbs" make. Damask borders all around. A variety of designs. Size, 18" x 32". Same in 20" x 36" size, dozen **7.00**

GLASS AND KITCHEN TOWELS, dozen **1.95**
Very absorbent linen crash, made to give extra long wear. 17" x 32". Borders in green, red, gold or blue.

DAMASKS

Hand-hemmed Irish linen damask cloths with napkins to match, all laundered ready to use. Floral or conventional patterns.

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2 x 2½ yards — **5.25**

2 x 3 yards — **6.25**

NAPKINS, 22" x 22" — dozen **6.25**

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18" x 18". Hemstitched. Many patterns to choose from.

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90 x 108 — pair **13.50**

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Britain's Policy On India Backed By Conservatives

Opposition in Dominant Party Gets Setback in Test Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Oct. 6 — Resounding support for the British Government's India reform scheme, as laid down in the White Paper, was given by the Conservative conference here today. An amendment reversing the resolution of the critics was passed by 737 to 344.

Comprising 1700 men and women delegates from every constituency in the United Kingdom, the conference represents the overwhelming body of opinion of the party which controls the British National Government. The decision today means that the British Government can now go forward confidently with its policy for giving freedom to India to rule itself without being hampered by any serious opposition in its own ranks.

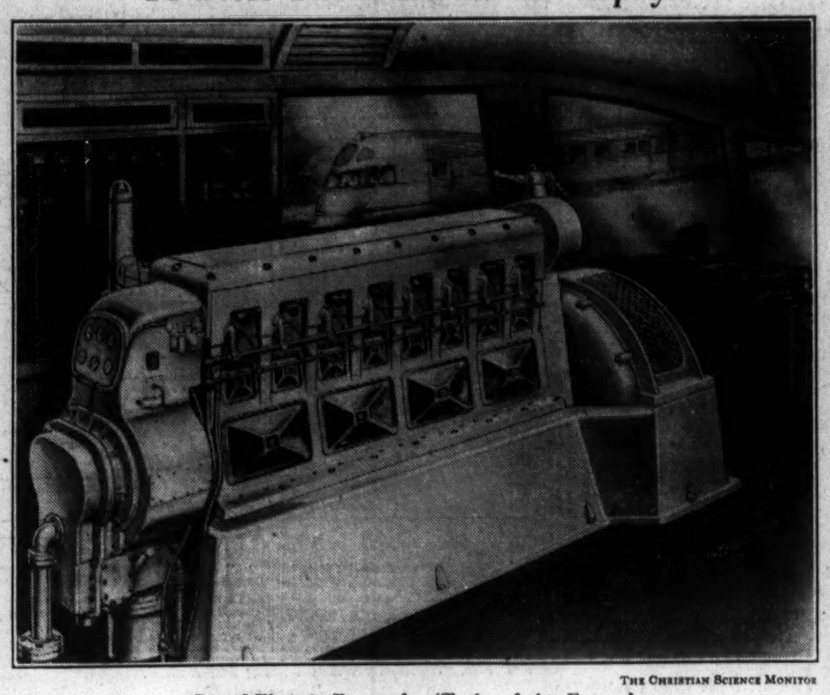
Today's vote was taken after a long debate in which both sides brought out their fullest strength. Strong speeches were made, but it was apparent from the first that the meeting was not prepared to split the Conservative Party upon the issue of India. Lord Wolmer, Lord Lloyd, the Duchess of Atholl and Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Page-Croft, who were the chief speakers for the opposition, had thus to devote much of their time endeavoring to dissipate the supposition that acceptance of their resolution against the reform would have had this effect.

Sir Henry summed up their position in declaring India to be the keystone of the arch of the Empire, which, if it be withdrawn by unduly hasty constitutional changes, might bring the entire structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations crashing to earth. He argued therefore that reforms ought to be introduced more slowly than the Government now proposed and that, in particular, provincial autonomy should be tried in the first instance, leaving the question of federation at the center to be considered later.

Pro-government speakers, including Sir Thomas White, Lord Eilbank, Mrs. Leopold Amery and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the other hand, argued that the entire question ought to be left until the report of the select committee in Parliament, now discussing the question, was ready. Any attempt to prejudice the committee's findings would introduce highly undesirable elements of dissension into the government ranks, they contended.

Mr. Chamberlain, winding up for the Government, declared that the issue was one of confidence. He also strongly defended the procedure, which had been adopted, and declared himself satisfied that the best course was being taken in the interests of India and Britain. He declared that it was one calculated to keep India a contented partner in the Empire. His speech carried the meeting entirely and many previous doubters joined their voices in the hearty cheering which followed his remarks.

To Drive Two-Mile-a-Minute 'Zephyr'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Diesel-Electric Power for 'Train of the Future'

Burlington Building High-Speed Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Two miles a minute in the Zephyr, the Burlington Railroad's motorized, stainless-steel train nearing completion here in the works of the Budd Manufacturing Company, will give passengers a consciousness of speed no greater than that in average steam trains, engineers declare.

The new vehicle is said to utilize most of the latest developments in adapting automotive and aeronautical features to railway passenger travel, including the oil-burning Diesel engine, aero-dynamic design, spot-welding, air-conditioning, roller bearings, shatter-proof glass, and noise and vibration elimination.

The power unit is an eight-in-line, two-cycle, 600-horsepower engine, the first of its type, according to Burlington engineers, to be used in the United States in rail-car operation. Generators, integral parts of the engine, will translate the power into electricity for operation and illumination.

Construction placing the center of gravity but 51 inches above the rails, about 20 per cent lower than a typical railroad car, will allow the train to "hug" the road as securely as heavier steam assemblies. Electro-pneumatic brakes also will add to the safety and comfort of the new train.

British Laborites Approve Soviet Pact

HASTINGS, Eng., Oct. 6 (AP)—Approval of a resolution demanding a permanent trade treaty with Soviet Russia was the chief business before the British Labor Party conference here today.

Reaffirming their long-maintained friendly attitude toward Russia, the Laborites have urged adequate credit facilities to support trade with the Soviet Union.

Mr. R. C. Wallhead, M. P., asserted the refusal to recognize Russia or grant trade and credit facilities was due to "sheer unadulterated hatred of the principles upon which the Union was founded."

The present British Government recently resumed diplomatic relations with Russia and now is negotiating a new trade treaty.

Sorghum Molasses Pots Boiling in Pennsylvania

WAYNESBURG, Penna., Oct. 6 (AP) —Far into the autumn night, sorghum molasses bubbles again in big iron kettles and spreads its sweet aroma over western Pennsylvania fields and forests.

With business coming back, farmers have resumed the planting of cane crops and with the arrival of Indian summer, they are converting the tall stalks into a heavy, brown molasses that will grace many a breakfast table wheat cake during the long, cold Pennsylvania winter.

Princeton to Develop Charter for New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6—With an enrollment of 94 juniors and seniors, the largest in its history, Princeton University's School of Public and International Affairs held its opening meeting in Whig Hall today.

Professors De Witt Clinton Poole, director of the school, and Hoyt Hopewell Hudson, chairman of the department of English, announced five topics to be dealt with this year. They are a revised charter for the City of New York, British policy regarding Manchuria, higher education for Negroes in the United States, self-determination for Austria and a problem in the relation of government and business.

Professor Poole said they were starting off with the problem of a revised charter for New York City because it is an active problem just now on account of New York's financial distress and the approaching election. This subject was discussed two years ago and proved to be one of the most interesting conferences ever held, he added.

Aviation Safety Factor Improves With Inventions

'Blind' Flying Equipment Great Aid to Air Travel, Safety Council Told

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—A new era in aviation, when mail and express planes will seek levels up to 25,000 feet for greater speed, and when unfavorable weather conditions will no longer be allowed to interfere with scheduled flights, due to new developments in "blind flying," was anticipated here yesterday by aeronautical experts addressing the annual congress of the National Safety Council.

At the same time it was declared that air transportation, so far as its present safety was concerned, had achieved a remarkable degree of dependability, so that the groundwork is laid for more advanced developments.

Declaring that "blind flying" will undoubtedly be made safe in the near future, Mr. H. N. Willetts, aeronautical engineer of the Western Electric Company, told the congress that radio "beam" compasses and two-way communication had improved conditions greatly.

Holding that the time is near at hand when mail and express planes will be able to travel at 25,000 feet, Dr. Herbert B. Wright of American Airways, Inc., said this would be made possible by making the cabins airtight and supplying them with a constant percentage of oxygen.

Mr. W. A. Patterson, vice-president of the United Air Lines, told the congress that the safety of commercial air transportation had progressed much further and faster than most people appreciated, due to "the overdramatization of airplane accidents far out of proportion to the prominence given accidents in older forms of transportation, plus the failure of the public to distinguish between stunt flying and commercial air transport.

"Air passenger lines in the United States," Mr. Patterson continued, "had two passenger fatalities and four pilot fatalities in the first half of 1933. The lines flew 76,642,393 passenger miles. A passenger mile is the equivalent of one passenger flown one mile. A little arithmetic, and you will see how air transport has surrounded itself with a new and higher degree of safety. This year's record means a passenger would fly, on the law of averages, 38,321,196 miles before a fatal air mishap would occur. These are official figures vouched for in a statement by the aeronautical branch of the Department of Commerce, Washington."

Domes Mines Sept. Output Up

September output of Dome Mines was valued at $356,933, compared with $341,610 in the same month of 1932. The nine months' output had a value of $3,402,095, compared with $3,178,432 in the first nine months last year.

Heads National Safety Council

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

John E. Long

Railroad Man of Albany, N. Y.

Hope of Settlement Of Railway Dispute Voiced by Bennett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 6—Despite the fact that Canadian railway employees recently voted by a large majority to strike in protest against the second 10 per cent cut in wages, the Federal Government is confident it can effect a peaceful settlement between railway heads and union officials.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, stated last night after confering with representatives from both sides that the unions realized the seriousness of the situation "accentuated by the course of events which the Canadian people can neither direct nor control."

While the Government is adverse to interfering between the disputants except as a last resort, it has authority vested in it by Parliament to take any action it thinks necessary in the case of a "national emergency."

A year ago railway men accepted a 10 per cent reduction on the basic rates, but when the managements of the two railways imposed a second reduction and a conciliation board found in their favor the men voted to strike. Mr. Bennett says there is no ill feeling between the disputing parties who have agreed to resume negotiations seeking a peaceful compromise.

French Fliers Down in India

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—M. Jean Assolant and M. Rene Lefebre, French aviators, were reported in a Reuters (British) News Agency dispatch to be down at Karachi, India, after a 36-hour flight in an unsuccessful attempt to set a distance record.

Long Lost Continent Submerged In Bottom of North Atlantic

Real Atlantis Disappeared About 250,000,000 Years Ago, British Geologist States in Annual Smithsonian Institution Report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—A real Atlantis that actually existed and later sank beneath the Atlantic Ocean like the famous lost continent of the legends was described today in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution.

Prof. Albert Gilligan, British geologist, says in the report that evidence of its existence can be seen to this day in sediments, now hardened into rock formations, that were deposited by great rivers of this Atlantis in North America, Scotland, Scandinavia and Spitzbergen—all on the borders of the North Atlantic. Existence of these rock layers, he believes, can be explained in no other way.

Professor Gilligan says this real Atlantis covered a large part of what is now the North Atlantic Ocean, until at least 250,000,000 years ago, the end of the great "carboniferous" period of geology when the coal deposits were laid down.

It did not disappear suddenly beneath the eaves, however, carrying a great civilization to its doom like the Atlantis farther south described in the ancient Greek writings of Plato.

This Atlantis, the professor believes, subsided slowly through many millions of years, and a fragment of it may have remained projecting above water as recently as the time when the Norsemen were making their first trips to Iceland and Greenland about 1000 years ago, perhaps forming an additional "stepping stone" for their voyages.

Some of the sediments washed down from the old Atlantis and now hardened into rock, are as much as three miles thick, Professor Gilligan says. They date as far back as the pre-Cambrian age of geology, more than 500,000 years ago, showing they were accumulated by rivers flowing for untold ages across the now-drowned land mass. Additional evidence that the sediments came from a continent now lost is that they differ from the native rocks of the continents that now surround the North Atlantic.

The old Atlantis must have been many times larger than the area now drained by the Mississippi River system, Professor Gilligan estimates. The Mississippi and its tributaries drain an area about the size of Europe exclusive of Russia, Norway and Sweden. The sediments washed down from the old Atlantis cover many times the area of the Mississippi delta, which is 12,300 square miles.

Prison Mill Grinds North Carolina Grain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's "live-at-home" program, which has been carried on with success for the past four years, now includes the operation of a flour mill on the Caledonia Prison Farm, in Halifax County, with an output of 50 barrels a day. This will shortly be increased to 100 barrels, when the mill will be operated on a 24- instead of a 12-hour basis, as at present. The wheat that is used is grown on State-owned farms, including that located at Caledonia, the largest in North Carolina.

Flour milled on the Caledonia Farm is used not only in all prison camps throughout the State, but much of it is sold to other state ipstitutions. This effects a substantial saving. The actual cost of milling a barrel of flour is $4.88. The same grade, at present prices, would cost from $7 to $8 per barrel, at wholesale prices. Thus, the State is saving an average of $2.50 on each barrel milled and used in the various institutions. Daily, the total amount saved is about $125.

In addition to the flour turned out at Caledonia, meal and hominy grits are also manufactured in large quantities.

Buenos Aires Opens New Highway Unit

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 6 (By U. P.)—The newly established "highway day," designed to promote road building in Argentina, was signalized yesterday by the opening of the first 20-mile strip of a concrete roadway destined to grow into a 100,000-mile system.

Gov. Martinez Dehoz of the Province of Buenos Aires cut the ribbon releasing the new pavement to traffic between the suburb of San Fernando and the military station of Campomayo. Impressive ceremonies marked the day, devoted to a vision that will require 15 years and the labor of 20,000 men to fulfill.

The new trunk highway forms the first spoke of an immense network, one project of which entails the building alone of 16,000 miles of modern roadway. Thereafter, the system will be extended from this hub throughout the nation, spreading fan-wise to the farthest provinces. The Government will continue the building in three five-year phases.

Essentially, the road program is only the basis for a far greater commercial development and expansion of civilization in Argentina. Expenditure of the huge sums necessary for the enterprise will not only provide for immediate work for a large number of laborers, but will open up vast areas hitherto inaccessible to the people.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED"

COLONIAL LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK

PROVIDENCE

and BOSTON

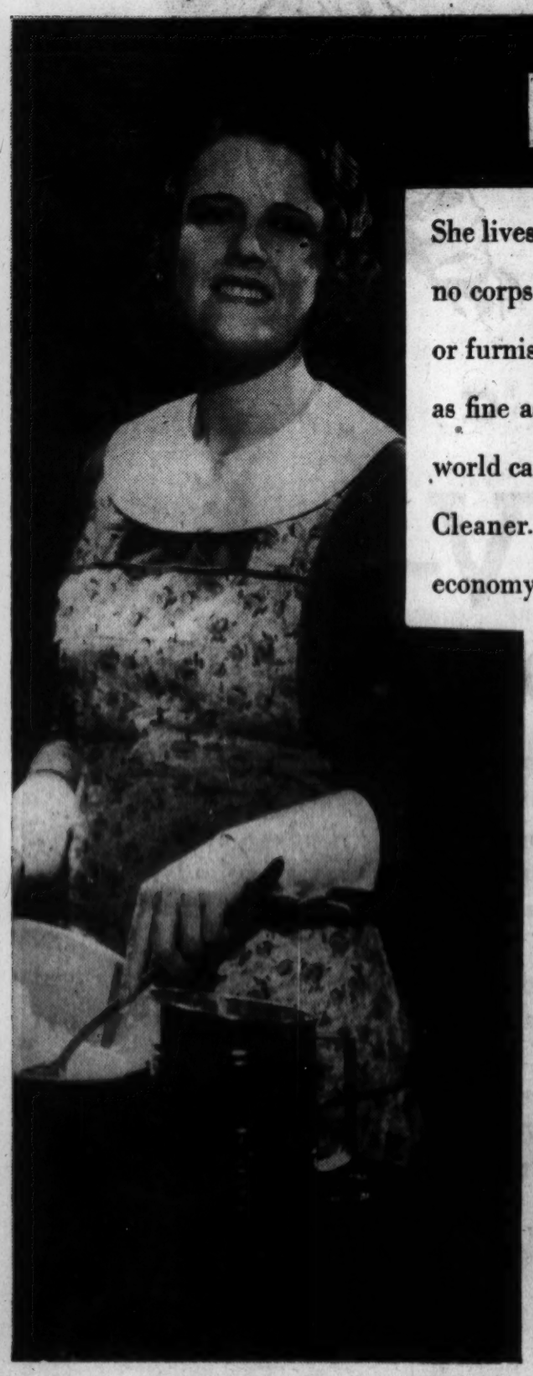
Steamers, New York to Providence
Direct Motor Coach from Steamer to Boston

New York & Prov.	New York and Boston
One Way $3.00	One way $4.00
Round Trip $4.50	Round Trip $6.00
Week-End Special $3.50	Week-End Special $4.50

Daily Sailings from New York 6 P.M.
Returning from Providence 7:30 P.M.

OFFICES
Pier 11 North River, New York
75 Dorrance Street, Providence
158 Summer Street, Boston

One thing she didn't have to wait to own



She lives in a modest home—she has no corps of servants—no costly rugs or furnishings. But she has one thing as fine as the richest woman in the world can own—her Hoover Electric Cleaner. Yet she bought it for its economy and paid only $4.50 down.

More homes—mansions or cottages—are cleaned by Hoovers than by any other cleaner. . . . *Hoover is the oldest* maker of electric cleaners and the largest. *More than 3,000,000* Hoovers have been sold. . . . *Nearly half of all Hoovers* are purchased on the recommendations of users to their friends. . . . *The Hoover is unique* due to its exclusive, patented cleaning principle, Positive Agitation. By virtually shaking the rug, The Hoover dislodges even the most deeply embedded grit so injurious to rugs, and removes it along with all lint, hair, litter and dust. . . . *The Hoover, while hard on dirt,* is easy on rugs. It is recommended by leading rug manufacturers for the cleaning and care of floor coverings. . . . *The Hoover* is not only more efficient at the start, but is kept efficient by its sturdier construction and by expert Hoover service, to which every Hoover owner is entitled. . . . *The Hoover may be bought* on as low a down payment and with as small an outlay per month as the cheapest machine, yet a Hoover brings you many more years of cleaning service. . . . *The Hoover is sold* and endorsed by the leading merchants of the country. . . . When their bonded and trustworthy representatives call, ask for a no-obligation Home Trial of a new Silver Jubilee Hoover. *The Hoover Company. Factories: North Canton, Ohio; Hamilton, Ontario.*

HOOVER ELECTRIC CLEANER

It Beats . . . as it Sweeps . . . as it Cleans — on a Cushion of Air

"Mary Ann knows that CHIPSO IS GENTLE," her mother says. "All her life Chipso has kept her little shirts comfortable and her dresses dainty as new."
"This little blue suit HAS NOT FADED in 4 months of twice-a-week washing in Chipso," says Mrs. England.
"Can Sara-Lane get dirty!" exclaimed Mrs. England. "Her dresses are washed twice a week in Chipso. This one has had 6 MONTHS OF HARD WEAR."
"This red print is A YEAR OLD," Mrs. England says. "I put it into Chipso suds along with the other colored clothes. The color does not run."

JOHN EDWARD, JR. MRS. J. E. ENGLAND MARY ANN SARA-LANE

"Chipso saves rubbing the life out of clothes . . and it saves colors"

says mother who washes for three tiny tots

Busy as she is with three little babies, Mrs. J. E. England manages to do all her own housekeeping and all her washing as well.

"Even the sheets!" she declares. "I put them to soak in CHIPSO and, honestly, I don't have to rub them. They come out white as snow!

"I've used Chipso," she explained, "ever since I started housekeeping, but I didn't know just *how* much I appreciated it until I had three children and so much more work. Chipso suds loosen even ground-in dirt. I don't have to rub the children's play clothes until they are thin and frayed. Yet, although Chipso takes up the dirt so quickly, it isn't the least bit harsh on my hands or hard on the colors. Nothing ever fades or runs. I wash even my silk stockings and underwear, and the baby's woolens, in Chipso. I find it is as safe as a more expensive soap."

Chipso's safety, together with its ability to soak out dirt without hard rubbing, is due to its rich SOAPINESS.

Chipso is not adulterated with the harsh substances contained in inferior soaps which gradually weaken fabrics and dull their color. Chipso loosens dirt harmlessly by RICHER SUDS. Its ease on your hands shows you there is nothing harsh in it . . . it shows you why Chipso-washed clothes wear longer.

Don't endanger the clothes you have spent good money for by washing them in cheap flakes or strong granulated soaps and powders. Get Chipso from your grocer. At its low price, Chipso is the biggest value in rich, *safe* soap on the market today!

Chipso *makes clothes wear longer*

NRA WE DO OUR PART

'Hijackers' Stories Cause Much Work, Police Declare

Capt. Bligh Blames Papers for Writing Men Got Only Probation

Headlines in the morning papers, Hijackers Placed On Probation," evoked a caustic outburst in the office of the Public Safety Commission this morning.

To Capt. Thomas H. Bligh of the state police it was something more than a heralded release of six young men without previous record. It went beyond the declaration by the presiding judge that these men were not members of an organized gang and that any sentence passed on them would call forth only a snort of derision from gangland.

To Captain Bligh the story went back to a morning some weeks ago when these six men held up the drivers of a truck load of wool on the Newburyport turnpike. Two of the men took over the truck. The remainder forced the truck driver into their car and carried him some distance away before throwing him out. State police went to work on the case with but few new clues to help them. The driver had not the license number of the robbers' car and the men were unknown to him.

Gang Brought In

Days of unremitting effort on the part of the police brought results. The gang was rounded up and brought to Captain Bligh's office. Five of them confessed their guilt, the sixth, owner of the car, professed innocence.

The gang was held for trial, charged with robbery and robbery while armed, inasmuch as they had forced the driver of the truck into their car at the point of a pistol.

When the case came up the District Attorney, according to Captain Bligh, nol-prossed the charge of robbery while armed. The six men pleaded guilty to robbery and were placed on probation, as the headlines in this morning's papers testified.

Not knowing that Captain Bligh was bringing the truck driver down from his home in Maine, the six men tried to implicate the driver, claiming that he had been in on the job. This, Captain Bligh declared, was but another example of the lengths of downright meanness to which such criminals and their legal advisers will go. The truck driver, Captain Bligh maintained, had been investigated and found thoroughly reliable and honest.

When the arrested men and their counsel heard of this they dropped this angle of their defense.

Clamor Against Crime

Captain Bligh stated that it was not within the scope of his duty to criticize the presiding judge or his verdict, but, he said emphatically, the public is going to ask "why?" Public clamor is growing as the list of crimes of violence grows. The public is daily asking with increasing vehemence why something is not done to check crimes of such nature.

Such headlines as those that lay before him on his desk, he declared, are going to give strength to that vehemence. Crime must be checked by the courts as well as by the police. News stories, such as the one quoted, he said, add to the work of the police.

In the course of their questioning at state police headquarters, according to Captain Bligh, these men admitted that they had been encouraged to try this hold-up by the published account of another gang that had held up such a truck and had not been brought to justice.

The headlines broadcasting the release of this gang, Captain Bligh says, will have the same effect upon others.

Legion Investigates Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala. — Sixteen prominent Mobile citizens have been elected by officers of the local post of the American Legion to form a committee for investigating the Mobile County school system, an investigation promoted by the post, and a part of a state-wide program, planned at the recent convention of the state organization in Tuscaloosa. Approximately 20,000 Mobile County school children started back to school at the recent opening of the 1933-34 terms.

YOU'LL ★ FIND IT PLEASANT

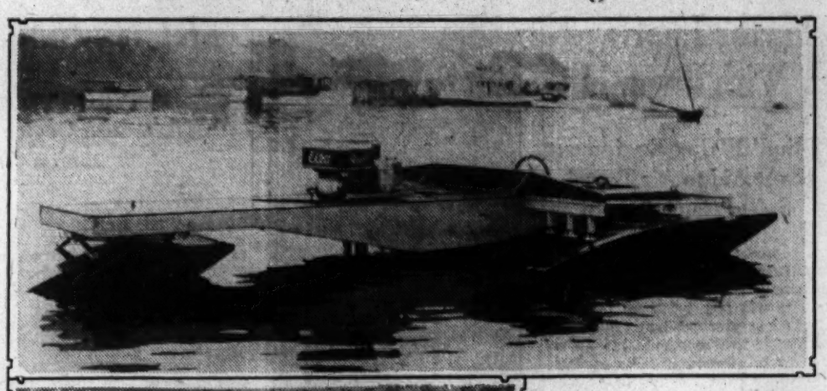
ALLERTON

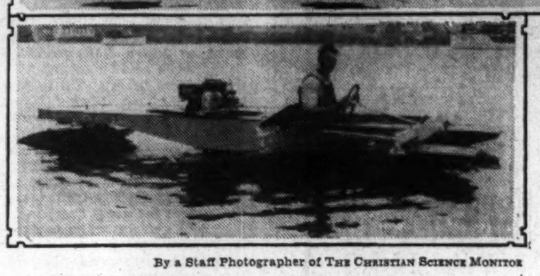
Whether you decide to live here permanently, or just to visit for a day or two, you'll enjoy staying at Allerton. All three Allerton Houses are so much more than hotels! They combine the features of a good club . . . lounges, game-rooms, libraries, gymnasiums . . . with the charm and comfort usually found only in a private home. And the price! Single rooms from $2 daily, $10 weekly.

ALLERTON HOUSE, *for Women*, Lexington Ave. at 57th Street. FRATERNITY CLUBS BUILDING, *for Men and Women*, Madison Ave. at 38th Street. ALLERTON HOUSE, *for Men and Women*, 143 East 39th Street.

ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES New York

Slides Over Water, Not Through It





By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thomas A. E. Lake in Shockless Speedboat

Shock Absorbers Take Chuck Holes Out of Ocean for Novel Speedboat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILFORD, Conn.—Shock absorbers to eliminate old ocean's bumps are a feature of the speed boat built by Mr. Thomas A. E. Lake. Mr. Lake is of the opinion that the body of the speed boat should no more rest on the water than should the chassis of a car rest on the roadway. Therefore, even as the automobile is mounted on wheels, so Mr. Lake's speed boat is mounted on pontoons, with shock-absorbing connections that remove the vibration and pounding that is transmitted directly to the passengers in the usual type of speed motorboat.

To make his craft still more safe, Mr. Lake has added another feature that does away with the possibility of capsizing on sharp turns. In this craft, when the steering wheel is turned the rear float is turned like a rudder, and the front floats banked, making it possible to turn sharply without the slightest danger of overturning. In fact, it is claimed by the inventor that this boat cannot be capsized, even when making sharp turns at full speed.

As for speed, Mr. Lake declares that his boat has attained a speed of 31 miles an hour using an outboard motor. He believes that, due to the great stability and flexibility of his craft, the building of a racing model to make a bid for a speed record is possible, and intends to make a later attempt at building such a model.

For the present, however, Mr. Lake is concentrating his efforts on what he considers the more important aspects, namely, comfort and safety. The latest edition, greatly improved over the first model shown last year, carries this idea forward with improvements in floats and shock absorbers.

Germany's Press To Serve State

(Continued from Page 1)

affecting the profession and its members. In future, a publisher will only be able to dismiss a journalist because of what he has written, if it is against his professional duty.

Restrictions on Employment

All journalists must be listed on rolls of the new organization and if removed will not be allowed to follow this profession in Germany. Any person not on the official journalist list acting as a journalist will be summarily dealt with and editors will not be allowed to employ them.

This new decree is claimed to be a continuation of the liberal statute which gives freedom to the individual while guarding the State's rightful interest. The press, it has long been pointed out by National Socialist leaders, is an organ to be used for the propagation of their ideas among the people and no freedom will be given to those who contravene this basic order.

Power is given to the Minister of Propaganda to approve or dismiss journalists in what are considered exceptional cases. Thus Dr. Goebbels now has complete control over the whole German press. The immediate future of the press depends upon how this great power will be used.

Events Tonight

Field and Forest Club; council meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Theaters

Metropolitan — "Paddy the Next Best Thing," 1:55, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25 p. m.
Wilbur—"As Husbands Go," 8:15 p. m.
Shubert—"Let 'Em Eat Cake," 8:15 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House — "La Forza del Destino," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Appalachian Mountain Club; meet South Station, 1:30 p. m., for Medfield Junction.
Natural History; meet Forest Hills R. R. Station at 2 p. m. Rock climbing, meet at West Quincy R. R. Station at 10 a. m.
Twentieth Century Club; luncheon, speaker Thomas Que Harrison, 1 p. m., 3 Joy Street, Boston.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston: Guidance to English Silver by Mrs. Buhler, 11 a. m. Guidance to Pottery by Mrs. Sayward, 2 p. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy, slightly warmer; moderate westerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; slightly warmer, possibly followed by showers.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; slightly warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north to northwest winds tonight, diminishing Saturday; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	62	Minneapolis	46	62
Bismarck	38	68	Montreal	52	62
Boston	52	53	Nantucket	56	62
Buffalo	48	64	New Orleans	68	84
Calgary	36	66	New York	52	56
Charleston	62	78	Norfolk, Va.	58	72
Chicago	48	60	North Platte	44	82
Cincinnati	44	60	Philadelphia	54	64
Denver	48	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	94
Dodge City	60	80	Pittsburgh	46	60
Eastport, Me.	52	72	Portland, Me.	50	67
Hatteras	64	72	Raleigh	54	78
Helena, Mont.	42	72	St. Louis	52	68
Huron, S. D.	48	78	Salt Lake City	56	76
Jacksonville	66	78	San Francisco	50	52
Kansas City	60	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	46	68
Key West	80	80	Seattle	52	68
Los Angeles	62	96	Tampa	70	84
Memphis	50	74	Washington	54	64
Miami, Fla.	74	80	Williston, N.D.	36	66

A—9 a. m. Oct. 6.
B—Maximum Oct. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:39 p. m., Saturday 1:10 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:50 p. m.

German Parties In Czechoslovakia Put Under Ban

Action Justified on Basis of Support Given to Reich Unification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 5—The German National Socialist Party in Czechoslovakia voluntarily dissolved itself yesterday, just a few hours before the Government issued an official decree prohibiting it, and had issued warrants for the arrests of the party's four deputies in the Czechoslovakian Parliament. The same decree also suppressed the German Nationalist Party, which has six deputies.

The Government justifies the prohibition of the National Socialist Party on the ground that the territorial program of this party to unify all German-speaking people is a violation of the Czechoslovakian constitution.

Herr Jung, chairman of this party, in his dissolution letter to all members denied that it stood for the forcible inclusion within Germany of the German-speaking territories of the Czechoslovak Republic, or that it supported solution by force of the nationality problem.

At the same time it must be pointed out that there has been a close connection between the German National Socialists in this country and those of Germany, and such events as the recent murder at Marienbad of Theodor Lessing, a refugee professor from Germany, only increased public feeling against National Socialists, since one of their number who escaped to Germany is suspected of this crime.

That the Czechoslovak Government intends to take strong measures against all "treasonable" elements is evident from its declaration, saying that recent events, both at home and abroad, indicate that theoretical considerations regarding genuine or false democracy have no place in present conditions.

At the moment, the highest duty, the declaration declares, is to take measures to defend the constitutional basis of the state. The Government will demand from all political parties fidelity to the unity of the state and a guarantee to defend its internal and external security.

'Beauty for Nothing' Bait Presented To Women of Boston

"Beauty for Nothing" is the newest form of bait dangled before the women of Greater Boston, according to a bulletin issued by the Boston Better Business Bureau.

Police investigation reveals that in spite of warnings "free" permanent waves are still being offered by agents calling at houses, taking women's names. Two or three days later the women are informed that they are the "lucky" ones in their neighborhood and may obtain a $5 wave by going to a certain beauty shop and presenting a certificate for which the agents charge them 50 cents, the cost supposedly of advertising service.

On arriving at the beauty shop they are required to pay $1.50 to $1.75 for extras in order to get the wave, and then they find, for the first time, a trickily worded statement to that effect on the certificate. Such certificates also have been handed out with laundry bills, merchandise and theater tickets. One suburban theater and a local merchant who had been induced to distribute them discovered the representations to be false and informed the police.

It appears the distributing agencies of the certificates are identified with the proprietors of the beauty shops, one of which has been selling the certificates for 1 cent to salesmen, who in turn resell them to the public for 50 cents each, or in lots at any price obtainable to business concerns willing to distribute them to customers as a means of stimulating trade.

State to Give Course In Income Control

Eight lectures on personal income management will be conducted by the Massachusetts University Extension Division, beginning Nov. 20, at the Old South Meeting House.

Governor Ely, in announcing the course, said that it is the first of its kind ever to be given by a government educational agency, and will help to eliminate unwise buying and speculation.

Mr. A. Lincoln Filene will open the series along with Miss Florence Barnard, manager of economic education of Brookline schools. The subject will be "Introduction to Personal Money Management."

The other lectures will be given by experts in food, housing, investment in savings banks, cooperative banks, securities and insurance.

Court Frees Mayberry Of Jury Fixing Charges

Mr. Lowell A. Mayberry, Boston lawyer, yesterday was freed of charges of "jury fixing." Judge Henry T. Lummus, hearing the case in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, exonerated Mr. Mayberry and ordered dismissal of the disbarment proceedings, ruling that no cause had been established for disbarment or discipline.

Mr. Daniel F. Carpenter, a special commissioner appointed by the court to investigate alleged illegal law practices, brought the charges of whch Mr. Mayberry was freed. The case started Sept. 19 and continued for 10 days.

New York Port Activity

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Foreign trade through New York increased 43 per cent in July over the corresponding month of the preceding year, according to estimates of port activity made in responsible quarters. Total exports and imports through the port in July are placed at $104,000,000 compared with $72,732,000 in July last year. Exports in July are estimated at $36,100,000 compared with $35,078,000, a gain of 3 per cent, and imports are placed at $67,900,000, compared with $37,657,000, a gain of 80 per cent.

DEDHAM, MASS.

A HINT!
GRUEN WATCH PRICES GO UP SOON

This is a word to the wise. Gruen Watch prices must advance with everything else. Higher labor and material costs make that necessary. So if you have had your eye on a Gruen, get it now. You'll save many dollars. And you'll be the owner of that world famous watch that's as honestly fine *inside* as it is beautiful *outside*.

John Browne, *Jeweler*
370 Washington Street, Dedham

Union Market
372 HIGH STREET, DEDHAM
Tel. 0015 Ded.

Week-end Specials

Leg and Loin of Lamb	lb	21c
Native Roasting Chickens	lb	32c
Native Broilers	lb	25c
Rump Roast	lb	25c
Porterhouse Steak	lb	40c
Arlington Sausage	lb	30c
Tokay Grapes	lb	10c

Cantaloupes 15c and 20c each
Large Honeydew Melons 30c each

MILL No. 2
ECONOMY CLOTH SHOP
Bussey St., E. Dedham
Phone Dedham 0550

Mill Ends—Odd Lots
Fall Goods Arriving Daily

NRA WE DO OUR PART
NO PRICE ADVANCES on any goods in stock excepting such goods as are directly affected by increased cost on their particular goods.
Open all day Saturday beginning Sept. 9th
Route 135 Near East Dedham Sq.
BUSSES PASS DOOR

Land Lack Called Problem For Roosevelt and Hitler

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP)—United States Ambassador William E. Dodd believes that lack of more free land is a basic, hostile force with which President Roosevelt, like Chancellor Hitler, must deal in the battle against economic conditions.

"If he is able to put half the unemployed back to work, if the new banking law and the Corporation Control yield half the desired results, the cause of democracy and personal liberty may survive the onslaughts of our times," the Ambassador said.

Debt Delegates Seek Preliminary Accord on Facts

British and American Experts Clear Way for Main Talk

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The British and American war debts negotiators rolled up their shirt sleeves today and got down to details in their first technical contact.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, with his technical assistant, Mr. T. K. Bewley, conferred at the Treasury with Mr. Dean Acheson, Undersecretary, and with Mr. Frederick Livesay of the State Department. But so thoroughly business like were the opening talks that there was no room for publicity. Correspondents could not even locate the negotiators for some time.

The purpose of the opening meeting was to get agreement on the basic facts and figures upon which discussions will turn. Without checking their mutual sets of statistics, the two delegations would be at cross purposes through the entire negotiations.

Thereafter the British delegation, as petitioner, proceeds to outline its case for drastic reduction of the debt. How long this process will last, and at what stage it will enter the really important field of political negotiation with President Roosevelt is as yet undetermined. But at the outset no interview between the President and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross has been arranged.

Meanwhile talk of linking currency stabilization of the pound and dollar continues, without much foundation. While Sir Frederick is a competent negotiator on the currency question it is difficult to see any connection at all between debts and exchange, except of course the obvious fact that until the American dollar is stabilized the British Government can have no idea of the precise amount of its debt.

Moreover, stabilization talk more properly falls in Federal Reserve and Bank of England hands and there is no hint of these officials entering the discussions. The technical underbrush of the debts will certainly be cleared away before any other stage is reached, and this task was the only job scheduled for today.

Mencken Leaves 'The Mercury'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Mr. Henry L. Mencken will soon sever his connection with The American Mercury. In confirming the announcement made by Mr. Alfred A. Knopf, representing his publishers, yesterday, Mr. Mencken said that he wanted to get away from the tremendous amount of routine work that an editorial job requires and to have more time for writing. He believes magazines should change editors every 10 years.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Talk; piano	Organ recital	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Y. W. C. A. talk	Vera Van; orches.	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All American Boy	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Mixed quartet	Cowboy Tom
6:00	Reports; sports	Evening Tattler;	Music; reports	Jack Miller; orch.
6:15	Vocal duo; soloist	records; talks	Yankee Singers	Rangers sketch
6:30	Baseball résumé	News; soloist	Black and Blue	Football Reporter
6:45	Lowell Thomas	"Weather Man"	Soloists; orch.	H. V. Kaltenborn
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Treasure Island	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Gallagher Band
7:30	Dramatic sketch	Political talk	Chorus; orchestra	Dance program
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs	Booke Carter, news	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	Air Magazine
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers Quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Popular soloists
8:30	"Moe and Nell"	pianos; Rosario	Julius Tannen;	Negro Artists' con-
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	Ethel Pastor; or.	cert recital
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Fred Allen's Revue;	Irvin Cobb; orch.	Stevens Band
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Roy Atwell; orch.	Threads Happiness	Organ recital
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick;	Football Show;	Renard Orchestra
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris; Rakov Or.	speakers; music	Reports; news
10:00	Gene and Glenn,	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson;	Meyer Davis's Le
10:15	"Jake and Lena,"	dramatic sketch	soloists; orch.	Paradis Band
10:30	Marsh's Orchestra	Lum and Abner's	"Greek Orator"	The Town Crier
10:45	Floyd Gibbons	Friday Sociable	Reports; news	New World Sym-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Jacques Renard	phony Orchestra
11:15	News Flashes	Davis's Orchestra	and his orches.	News Service
11:30	Reggie Childs and his	Mark Fisher and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WEEI, WNAC, address, President Roosevelt, at Gompers memorial.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Fifth game World's Series, Washington Senators-New York Giants, Washington. Graham McNamee, Hal Totten and Tom Manning reporting for WBZ and WEEI. Ted Husing and Fred Hoey for WNAC.
2:15 WAAB, Boston College-Loyola football game, Jack Ingersoll, reporting.
4:00 WBZ, Kansas-Notre Dame football game, from South Bend, Ind.
4:00 WEEI, Georgia-Tulane football game, William Munday, reporting.
5:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Maria Koussevitzky, soprano; Mose Smith, music critic, speaker.
9:00 WBZ, Finalists in the "Queen of the Air" contest.
9:00 WEEI, Baron Munchausen; Cliff Hall; soloists; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Symphonic Strings, Alexander Chuhaldin, director, from Montreal.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Yacht Club Boys; Vivian Ruth, soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "Accomplishments of Summer Camps and Plans for Winter Camps of the C. C. C." Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation.
10:00 WBZ, "Tales of the Titans—Dream Woman," dramatic sketch.
10:30 WAAB, George Jessel; Vera Van; Melodeers Quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air: Screen players; soloists; orchestra.

CCC Jobs Offered To War Veterans

Two hundred and fifty unemployed war veterans will be able to obtain employment in the Civilian Conservation Corps, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Frank W. Coppinger, liaison officer of the First Corps Area in charge of employing the veterans for the corps.

These jobs have become available due to vacancies left by the many other veterans at the New England camps who recently have been discharged to accept other employment.

Enrollment for the veterans will end soon and Maj-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area, urges war veterans who desire employment to file their applications at once to Col. William J. Blake, regional manager of the Veterans' Administration, Post Office Building, Boston.

Economy Pares Deficit Of Boston University

Boston University weathered a storm of financial difficulties during the past year, which ended with a $56,678 net deficit rather than a possible $200,000 shortage. Mr. E. Ray Speare, treasurer, made this report before the annual meeting of the university's board of trustees last night at the University Club.

He said this was made possible through a cutting of operating expenses after a thorough study of university activities, thus accounting for $100,000. The other reductions came through a credit of available cash reserves built up in other years. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, in his report, said "the university has been shaken down but it is a more solid institution today than it was during the period of alleged prosperity."

Nevada to Get Bird Sanctuary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—The Public Works Administration has set aside $53,000 for establishment of a wildfowl sanctuary in what is known as Railroad Valley in Nye County after federal agents twice inspected and approved the project. Artesian wells that have been flowing many years have formed long, narrow sloughs which are the habitat of wildfowl.

Keep Your Clothes Neatly Pressed

No need to let baggy, wrinkled clothes give people a wrong impression of you now that you can easily press them with the EZY SLIDE Pressing Cloth. It makes the ironing remarkably smoother. No scorching or sticking. No waxing of iron. Saves tailor bills. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Mailed postpaid.

50c
Ezy Slide Pressing Cloth
Ezy Slide Pressing Cloth Co., 317 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Dealers and Agents Wanted

Madam—This salad gets the family vote!

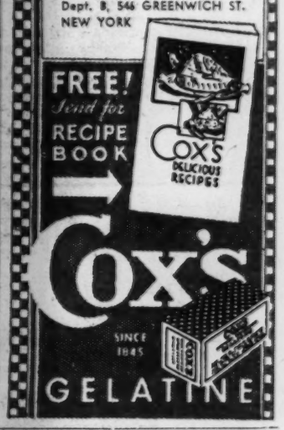
ECONOMICAL, delicious, fresh-flavored. Many salads and tempting desserts, easily made with Cox's Gelatine. At your dealer's—in the checkerboard box.

How to make NUT and PICKLE SALAD

2 tablespoons Cox's Gelatine	6 cloves
1 cup sugar or honey	1½ cups water
½ cup cider vinegar	1 cup sweet pickle, sliced
	½ cup chopped nut meats

Mix sugar, vinegar, cloves. Boil until mixture threads. Take from fire. Add Gelatine dissolved in water. Strain. When cool, add pickles and nut meats. Pour into wet mold. Turn out when firm. Serve with lettuce or endive and mayonnaise dressing.

COX GELATINE CO.
Dept. B, 546 GREENWICH ST. NEW YORK



LET'S KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT THIS FORD V-8

Look Here!

You can't beat a Ford V-8 for ECONOMY!

The Ford V-8 takes no more fuel than a 4-cylinder motor. It simply divides the four larger explosions into 8 smaller ones.

The V-type motor, with its two short banks of cylinders, cuts in half the distance the gas mixture must travel to the end cylinders in a straight eight. It reduces by one-third the distance it must travel in a six.

The result is a more *even* distribution of fuel — a smoother, continuous flow of power, with maximum power output per cylinder.

On the same amount of fuel or less the V-type motor operates *more efficiently* — develops *more power* — gives *extra mileage.*

Spend thoughtfully. Buy the car of tomorrow *now,* the Ford V-8.

[This is one of a series of Ford V-8 advertisements sponsored by your local New England Ford Dealer.]

ASK YOUR LOCAL FORD DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION

California Laws Blocking Return Of 'Old Brass Rail'

State Regulators to Hold Firm Liquor Control If Repeal Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — California's state liquor control act specifically prohibits the return of the old-fashioned saloon, and state officials are prepared to enforce this provision if the new law becomes effective with repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Looking toward such enforcement, the state board of equalization, charged with administration of the act, has issued a warning against the investment of money in public drinking establishments.

"The liquor control act," explains Mr. Fred E. Stewart, member of the board of equalization, "specifically prohibits 'public saloons, bars or drinking places where intoxicating liquors are kept, sold or consumed,' and the board, in conformity with the law, will take summary action against any liquor dealer violating these or any other provisions of the regulatory act.

"Any responsible person or corporation of good moral character willing to comply with exact provisions of the law is entitled to a license for the off-sale of hard liquors. But such liquors cannot be sold for consumption on the premises under any circumstances."

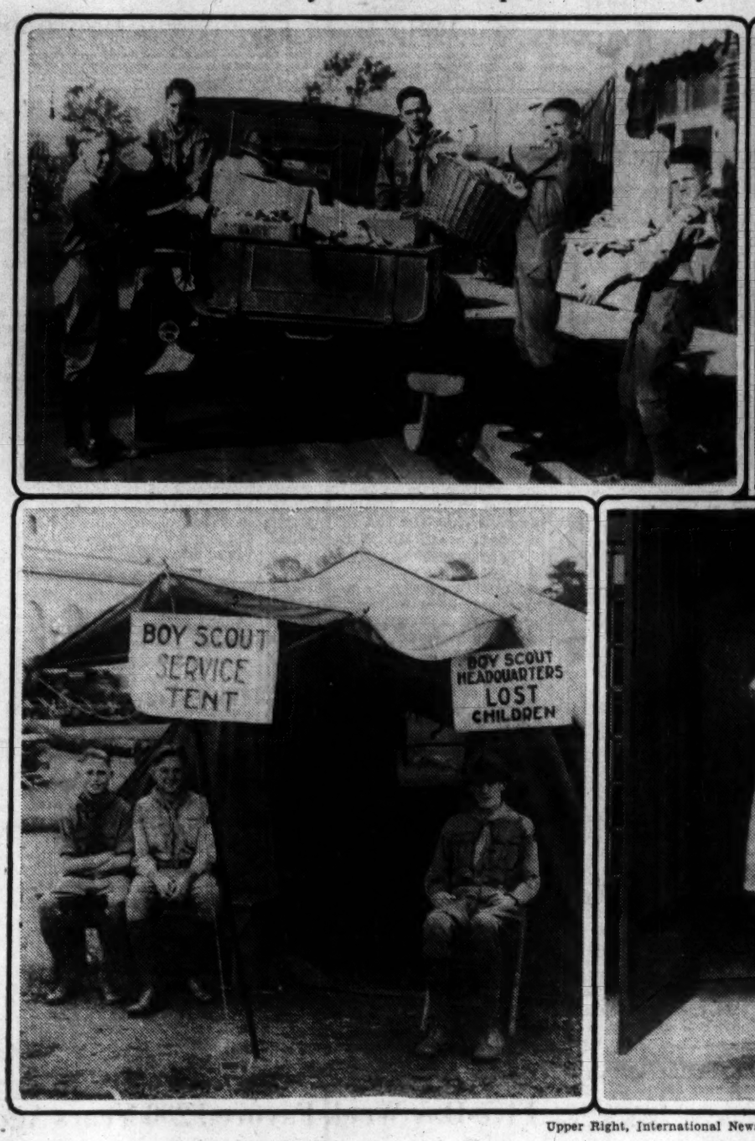
The warning issued by the board explained that reports had been received of the activities of racketeers seeking to collect payment for asserted political influence to obtain liquor licenses.

With the state still faced by a $41,000,000 deficit, officials consider it likely a special liquor taxing session of the Legislature may have to be called, possibly next January. If such a session is held, amendments to the liquor act will be among the first questions to be considered, it is believed.

Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, Oct. 6—Gross traffic revenues of the entire Canadian National Railways system during the nine-day period ended Sept. 30 totaled $4,430,838, compared with $5,599,839 in like 1932 period, a decrease of $1,169,000.

Boy Scouts Respond to Every Call for Good Turn Activities



Upper Right, International News Reel. Other Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Their Enthusiasm Lends Inspiration to Many a Public Enterprise

Upper Left—Boy Scouts of Phoenix, Ariz., in "Give a Garment Week." Right—Chicago Sea Scouts Collecting Books for Merchant Marine Lower Left—Tent of Atlanta Scouts at Southwestern Fair. Right—St. Louis Scout Delivering Fund Booklet.

European Border Relations Bettered By Traffic Treaty

No Man's Land Between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia Faces New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—A mixed commission of Bulgarian and Yugoslav delegates has just drawn up a convention, regulating border traffic between their two countries and providing for the peaceful liquidation of border incidents. The two states have been working on this project for years and have devoted many sittings of the mixed commission to it, so this arriving at an agreement is considered a significant achievement.

The Bulgaro-Yugoslav boundary is practically unique in Europe, being more nearly closed than any, west of the Russo-Roumanian border. Along a large part of it, on the Yugoslav side, are barbed wire fences and ditches. Very few wagon roads cross this frontier, and but one railway line. For weeks at a time villagers, even, owning property on both sides of the border, are prevented from passing it. It is like a battle line, with a no man's land on each side.

A reason given for all these precautions is that Macedonian revolutionists are in the habit of passing from Bulgaria into Serbia, a part of Yugoslavia, to commit terrorist acts.

During recent weeks a more cordial atmosphere has prevailed in Bulgarian-Serbian relations, and this new convention, it is held, will aid the tendency toward friendliness.

Peruvian Cabinet Retained

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 6 (AP)—President Benavides refused today to accept the resignation of Premier Jorge Prado Ugarteche and his Cabinet because "the Government is satisfied with their important services." The Cabinet offered its resignation Wednesday to allow the executive freedom in choosing new secretaries.

Big Mining Center Rises in Way-Back Australian Tract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust. — Surprise awaited the 50 members of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, recently in session at Kalgoorlie, who made a visit to Wiluna, 400 miles north of Kalgoorlie, to inspect the great low-grade propositions now being worked there. Once a little mining camp with but a few dozen prospectors, Wiluna has now a population of 4000 people.

Homes and business houses are being erected on all sides and modern equipment, introduced for treatment of low-grade ore, is in full use. The Wiluna company employs 900 men, providing homes for its employees.

The development of the region is partly due to the policy of the state government in pushing the mining industry by providing prospecting parties with equipment and food, thereby encouraging many hundreds of men to go out to the mines.

IF YOU OWN A
PLYMOUTH

You may have been one of the lucky Plymouth owners last year who said good-bye to anti-freeze worries. Thousands put in Eveready Prestone when cold weather came and promptly forgot their troubles for the rest of the winter.

At today's price of $2.95 a gallon, Eveready Prestone is your most economical purchase.

Here's why. It won't evaporate or boil away — so no refills are needed. $3.72 will protect any "Floating-Power" Plymouth down to zero. For other models and makes, see your dealer's chart. Put it in and drive all through the winter without a care on your mind.

You've got safe, sure protection against both freezing *and rust*.

Eveready Prestone is approved by all car manufacturers. Fully guaranteed by National Carbon Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

*Records show Boston usually sees freezing temperatures by November 1. Put in Eveready Prestone now—and have real protection all winter.

Sergt. York Speaks For Cause of Drys In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's antirepeal campaign entered its final stage here as Sergt. Alvin York, outstanding hero of the World War, told an audience of nearly 1000 drys that repeal would send the nation to "eternal destruction," adding, "I'd rather have the depression for ages."

In the terse, picturesque terminology of the Tennessee mountaineer, Sergeant York held forth possibilities of the eleventh-hour rally in favor of prohibition retention.

Dry leaders later went on record as admonishing all the temperance people of the State to observe 6:30 p. m. daily as an hour of prayer and Oct. 20 as a special day of prayer for success of the dry cause.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which Mrs. J. L. Mims ds state president, announced that the state convention of the organization would be held here Oct. 20, with the national president as a guest.

A resolution adopted by the anti-repeal convention asked county commissioners of elections to give drys "equal representation" on the board of election managers in each precinct during the state referendum, Nov. 7.

PYROIL
(Simply Add to Oil and Gas)

Saves MOTOR REPAIRS

Protect your car NOW against cold weather hazards. Pyroil builds lubrication into the metal—provides safe lubrication instantly when cold oil fails to circulate. Simply added to your favorite gasoline and oil, Pyroil covers every metal surface with a heat-proof, friction reducing glaze-film of protection.

Frees valves, aids ring-seal, reduces noise, wear, vibration. Saves many repairs.

FREE—Story of amazing 903.4 mile Pyroil "dry run," other amazing facts and Trial Test Offer. Send Post Card. Mention the Monitor. Manufactured, Patented, Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 261 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U.S.A.

"Household Size" Pyroil for many uses now on sale.

Genuine PYROIL is Patented U. S. and Canada. Identified by copyrighted Lithographed cans and signature of W. V. Kidder on every label.

See Pyroil at the World's Fair

W. V. Kidder Pres.

Welles Is Reported Conferring on Peace With Cuban Leaders

HAVANA, Oct. 6 (AP)—A resumption of negotiations for political peace became a possibility today after an important conference of Cuban leaders which Mr. Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, is reliably reported to have attended.

The parley took place at the home of Dr. Cosme de La Torriente, who previously participated in Mr. Welles's mediation attempts and followed a meeting of the American emissary and Col. Fulgencio Batista, leader of the Cuban army.

Among those present also was Gen. Carlos Mendieta, Nationalist chieftain. Earlier attempts to effect a reconciliation between the Ramon Grau San Martin Administration and its opponents, including the Nationalists and the O C R R and A B C secret societies, apparently ended in failure a week ago when President Grau's supporters spurned the opposition's demand for his resignation and a coalition government. Reliable political observers said the conference was the first of a series designed to reopen actual negotiations between the government and the opposition factions.

The capital, meanwhile, was quiet, though police guards patrolled all foreign banks after the manager of the Havana branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia told authorities a plot was afoot to bomb his institution to bring about American intervention.

Camping Joys of Boy Scouts Matched by Community Duties

Services Range From Collecting Glass Jars Used in Canning Relief Rations to Assisting Trade Chamber in Drive for Banks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Other folk may be talking about their long, lazy days at the shore, or cruises to Scandinavia, or vacations spent motoring, sight-seeing or golfing, but the Boy Scouts have another story. To be sure they have had glorious days in camp this summer, but their time has not been entirely given to gayety.

Capture one of the Scouts as he darts into the stationery store for a new brief case of a new pencil-box or a shiny fountain pen. Stop any boy as he lazily turns up tattered school books and gets ready for the opening of classes. Ask him what he has been doing this summer.

If he lives in Joplin, Mo., Washington, D. C., or Rochester, N. Y., he probably has been collecting glass jars to be used in conserving fruits and vegetables. In Rochester the products from the "self-help gardens" are being canned to supplement relief rations.

Distributed Bank Placards

In Yonkers, N. Y., Boy Scouts joined an active drive to reopen two banks. Mobilized by telephone at the request of the Chamber of Commerce the boys went through the city distributing placards reading, "I help open the banks. Have you signed up yet? We have."

Oklahoma City Scouts coöperated with the city committee to organize local business in a movement for more jobs, shorter hours, and better wages. Boy Scout troops in Hamilton County, Ohio, found an interesting way of being useful by enlisting as guides at the zoo in Cincinnati on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Of course it wasn't exactly a hardship to spend the day in the company of elephants, monkeys, and bears, but when you have to see to it that smaller children obey the rules instead of posting off to discover what is making people laugh over there by the monkey cage, or you give up a picnic at a swimming hole just because you promised the Scout master that he could count on you—well there is a certain element of self-sacrifice even in going to the zoo.

Helped Police at Convention

Among the stories of help which are reaching the New York City Scout headquarters comes word that 200 boys in Rockford, Ill., during the period of the American Legion convention from Aug. 26 to 29, assisted police and deputies in preserving order, unraveling traffic snarls, and guiding visitors.

When it looked as though one of the playgrounds of Little Rock, Ark., would have to close this summer because of lack of funds, Boy Scouts were among the volunteers who offered to give their services without pay in order to preserve the children's place to play. In Richfield Springs, N. Y., Scouts assisted in erecting a cook shack and two tents for the use of a family whose home had burned. It was hard work and in the heat of summer, but the element of service for others made it a glorious adventure.

Kellys Plead Not Guilty

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 6 (AP)—George (Machine Gun) Kelly and his wife Kathryn pleaded not guilty yesterday to federal kidnaping charges based on the abduction and ransom of Mr. Charles F. Urschel, oil millionaire. Judge Edgar S. Vaught refused pleas of their attorneys for a 24-hour delay in the arraignment and denied Mrs. Kelly a change of venue. Trial is set for next Monday.

Russian Embassy Has Quarters With Consul in Shanghai

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — After months of remodelingfi the old Russian consulate-general on the Shanghai Bund has been reopened as Shanghai headquarters for diplomats of the Soviet Union, including the consul-general and the Ambassador, the only diplomat of that rank assigned to China.

The building, constructed by Czarist Russia, is roomy, and provides not only offices but living quarters for some of the staff and a recreation center for Chinese friends of the Russian diplomats. The top floor, overlooking the busy river harbor, has been fitted out as a talking motion-picture theater, where selected Soviet films are to be exhibited to Chinese guests.

While the Soviet Union announced, after resumption of diplomatic relations with China, that their Embassy would be located at Nanking, the Shanghai consulate-general is being used at present to accommodate most of the Embassy staff. Like the Japanese, Soviet diplomats apparently have decided that Shanghai is the logical center for their activities.

Construction in Far West

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6—Aided by federal funds data assembled for 11 far western states by Western Construction News & Highways Builder, show September contracts at $23,459,883, compared with $11,588,017 in August.

SO EASILY and SO QUICKLY PREPARED

KRE-MEL DESSERT

is a great help to busy housewives—try a package today

Imagine---A really hearty BUDGET-BREAKFAST!

YES—you actually **can** serve this "Budget-Breakfast"—it's delicious—and **fully nourishing,** too!

There's a reason for this good news—and that reason is Grape-Nuts. For Grape-Nuts supplies **concentrated** nourishment. A single portion of its crisp golden kernels, served with milk and sugar, is rich in food energy—and gives you more **varied** nourishment than many a big meal. And the ample portion of Grape-Nuts to serve is just two rounded tablespoonfuls—costing you oh, so little!

Get Grape-Nuts from your grocer today. Start serving "Budget-Breakfasts" tomorrow! Grape-Nuts is a General Foods product.

Grape-Nuts

FOR BREAKFAST TOMORROW

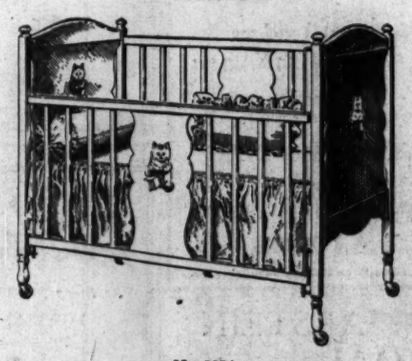
Only the best is good enough for YOUR Baby

Style, beauty, comfort—all are combined to make this newest Whitney crib the delight of all young mothers who see it.

Fashioned from only the finest material, with all the precision and skill which distinguish all Whitney craftsmanship this new crib represents values that are rarely if ever duplicated.

See the new Whitney crib at your nearest dealer.

Every Genuine F. A. Whitney Product is Trade-Marked.

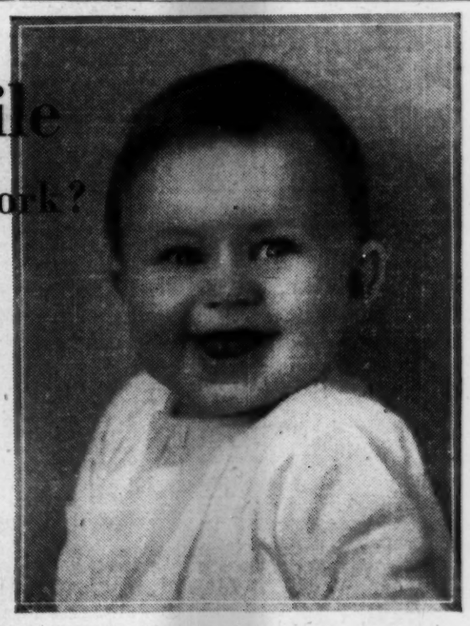


No. 3234

Length 54 inches — Width 30 inches — Height 45 inches
Depth 24 inches—Steel frame, enamel spring. Special narrow fabric. Foot trip-release. Chromium-plated slide rods.

F. A. WHITNEY CARRIAGE CO., Leominster, Mass.

Will He Smile When He Needs Work?



An actual photograph of James W. Skaggs, Jr., of Nitro, West Virginia, whose education and start in life are already provided for through an Investors Syndicate Plan.

Twenty years from now when he needs work, Jimmy Skaggs will have something more than his smile to help him. He will have training, and money for a start in life . . . wisely provided for by his parents through their Investors Syndicate Thrift Plan.

We are starting Jimmy's educational now," says his father, "so that it can grow while he is growing up and have compound interest added. The money for his start in life will be ready when he is, and his mother and I will not have to back him with heavy payments from current funds.

"I believe that if every man and woman would adopt a systematic plan of thrift we would not have the distress, unhappiness, and poverty we are facing today."

When you think of this baby's future, you know that the systematic thrift of his parents is well advised. But do you realize that, through Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans, it is possible for *anyone* to accumulate a large sum of money over a period of years? This is worth investigating.

Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans enable an individual or company to adopt a systematic plan for accumulating money over a period of years. The most common purposes of these plans are: Independence at 50, 55, or 60; Means and Leisure for Travel; Acquiring a Home; Business Expansion or Reserve; Education of Children.

The resources of Investors Syndicate now exceed $50,000,000. For 39 years, in good times and bad, Investors Syndicate has maintained a perfect record for prompt payment of all maturities, loans, cash surrenders, and all obligations.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE

Founded 1894

Offices in 51 principal cities . . . Representatives throughout United States and Canada

AFFILIATED COMPANIES: INVESTORS SYNDICATE TITLE & GUARANTY COMPANY, NEW YORK • INVESTORS SYNDICATE, LTD., MONTREAL

Upon request (use coupon) Investors Syndicate will send complete information to any person interested in Systematic Thrift.

Important: We know we will receive many requests for pictures of the smiling baby shown above. If you would like a handsome reproduction (suitable for framing—no advertising) just request it on the coupon below.

COUPON

Mail to Investors Syndicate, Dept. CS310, Minneapolis, Minn., or consult phone book for address of office in your city.

I am interested in a plan whereby I may lay aside a small part of my income for a specific purpose. Please send picture of baby (check) ☐

Name .....

Address ..... State .....

Beverly Robertson will go to college. The money is being laid aside now through an Investors Syndicate Thrift Plan by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Robertson of Danielson, Connecticut.

Little Zelma Bandler has a Thrift Plan just like that of her father, Matthew S. Bandler President of P. E. Sharpless Rutter Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Bandler took out an Investors Syndicate Certificate for himself . . . then decided there was nothing better for his daughter so started another for her.

Teagle Declares Industry Is Back Of NRA to Last

More Than Compensated, He Says, for Concessions to Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Mr. Walter C. Teagle, speaking as American industry's representative in the NRA, today challenged reports of industrial dissatisfaction with the National Recovery Act and declared that industry has been far more than compensataed for the tremendous concessions made to labor in the process of revolutionizing the nation's economic system.

The statement made by the Standard Oil of New Jersey president, coming as the first public pronouncement by any of industry's official representatives in the recovery administration, provided the first definite indication that a large section of American industry supports the President in his methods of meeting the depression.

Behind the entirely unexpected move by Mr. Teagle are reports that American industry feels it has been discriminated against under the NRA; that organized labor, dizzy from success already obtained, is greedy for even more power; and that the balance has been turned so far against industry that a fatal breakdown in the recovery machinery is imminent.

Mr. Teagle, who spoke in his capacity as chairman of the NRA's Industrial Advisory Board and the protector of industrial rights under the act, not only saw the NRA as a success and a tremendous benefit to industry, but also interpreted the strike epidemic rumbling over the country as an indication of improved economic conditions.

The industrialist based his opinion both on his personal knowledge of the benefits which have accrued to his own industry from an NRA code and from what other leading industrialists report to him in their constant communications with the Industrial Advisory Board.

"Many industrialists," he said, "have come to me and talked about what these NRA codes have enabled them to do. There is no question about the very direct advantages it has had to industry and business. I cannot speak for all industry, but I know that a great many feel these advantages have more than compensated them for the concessions made to labor and increased costs of production."

He cited banking particularly as a field into which the NRA had introduced a new element of stability due to "elimination of unsound competitive methods," and predicted that the American banking system in the future would be far more solid and trustworthy than ever as a result of the NRA.

Taking the first industry to be codified, cotton textiles, as an example of the benefits both to industry and labor, he said that its business had jumped from $12,800,000 in March to more than $27,000,000 in September and its employment from 320,000 in March to 465,000 in September.

FOR WHITE PAINT *and* WINDOWS

This is the easy way to keep white paint clean and windows clear. Just a rub with Wright's Silver Cream and a wipe with a clean cloth and all trace of dirt is whisked away. Wright's Silver Cream is the favorite household cleaner for a score of other tasks, too. Send for a free sample jar.

J. A. WRIGHT & CO., Inc.
79 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

It gives a

BETTER SHINE

There's "something special" about a Whittemore's Oil Paste Shine that is entirely in harmony with the appearance of the well-dressed man. It affords proof of the extra quality of the polish.

Whittemore's imparts a quick, lustrous polish and keeps the leather pliant. The easy opening container is generous in size. Besides Black, the Oil Paste is available in Tan, Brown, Oxblood and Neutral.

WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP.
Cambridge, Mass.

Keep Your Footwear Looking New

Code Strikes Marked By Violent Clashes In Soft Coal District

By the Associated Press

Differences within the recovery administration over provisions of the bituminous coal code today add new complications to an industrial scene darkened by strife, strikes and bloodshed.

Whereas Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, says he thought owners of steel company (captive) mines agreed to deduct union dues from miners' pay, Mr. Donald Richberg, NRA counsel, asserts no such agreement was made.

This development left General Johnson at a loss as to what to do to send an additional 60,000 of western Pennsylvania's 75,000 striking soft-coal miners back to work.

As the coal strike persisted, more steel workers in the Pittsburgh area joined in a demand for union recognition. The situation was tense after one man was slain and a score of others wounded and beaten in a battle of gunfire, riot clubs and tear gas between pickets and deputy sheriffs at an Ambridge, Penna., steel plant.

Not many hours later, another outbreak of violence occurred in the Fayette County, Penna., mine area, heart of the coal strike and scene of a fatality some time ago. Two deputy sheriffs were wounded last night as more than 200 shots were fired in a clash between pickets and non-union miners at the Colonial No. 3 mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, long a foe of the unions.

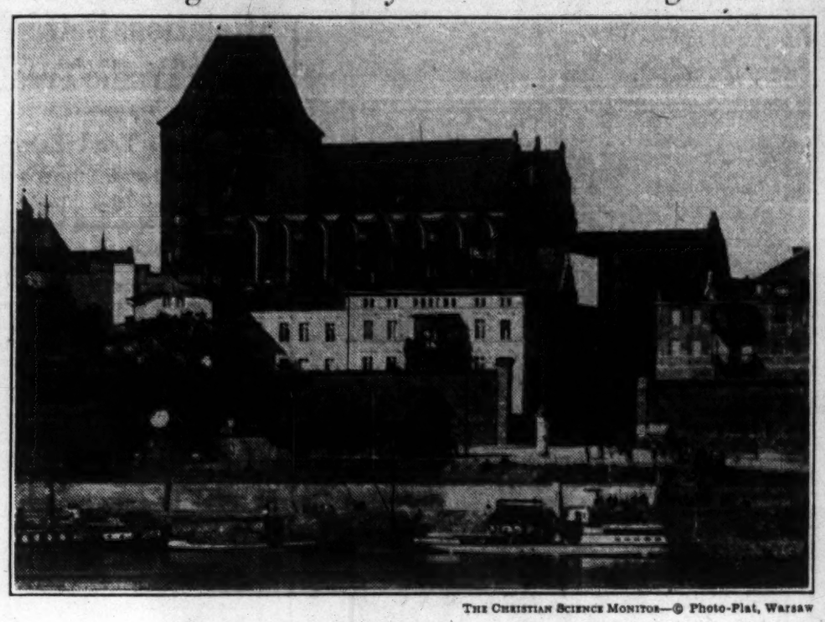
State troopers held command of the situation in southern Illinois where 16 miners and three tourists were wounded in coal mine inter-union strife. Richberg conferred at Springfield, Ill., in an effort to bring peace.

Sullen pickets continued their vigil at steel plants in Steubenville, Ohio, and Clairton, Penna., after outbursts yesterday.

Tanners Walk Out

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—Picketing began today at 50 tanneries in Gloversville and Johnstown after 2200 leather workers voted to walk out in protest against manufacturers' refusal to recognize their union formed under the NRA code. The men also have demanded wage increases.

Dating Back to Days of Teutonic Knights



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Photo-Plat, Warsaw

Church of St. John in Torun, Poland, Built in 1309

Old Polish Town Is Celebrating Its 700th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The ancient Polish town of Toruń, the birthplace of the famous astronomer Nicholas Copernicus, and former stronghold of the Teutonic knights, is now celebrating the 700th anniversary of its existence.

A Polish proverb says "Gingerbread of Toruń, the Cracow girls, and the Warsaw shoes are the best things in Poland." But Toruń has many other good things besides its excellent gingerbread. It possesses three beautiful Gothic churches, the oldest (St. John) dating from 1309 is one of the finest jewels of Polish Gothic architecture. Also it has a leaning tower, the only one in Poland, erected in the fourteenth century. The clay on which it was built gave way on one side by 1-40 m. but has remained at that point ever since.

The Gothic town hall is also one of the glories of Toruń. It was erected in the fourteenth century and contains an interesting museum and fine rooms. Of the castle built by the Teutonic knights there remain but picturesque ruins. Owing to its situation on the Vistula, Toruń used to do brisk business as a port and transport place for grain going out to sea for export. It still has many old granaries. This venerable old town is one of the pleasantest in Poland and still keeps up a considerable traffic with the outer world.

Monetary Problems Keep President Busy

(Continued from Page 1)

hands, and that all details at the Treasury will shortly be brought back to the White House for review

(3) In a not unrelated field, to the White House today came Mr. Hull, Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Charles H. March, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and Mr. Raymond B. Stevens, new member of the Federal Trade Commission, to discuss early establishment of a bondholders' group which will attempt to safeguard and cash in on the interests of American debtors, scattered in billions of dollars to almost every country.

(4) Finally, the President also today with Mr. Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, looked into new taxes and import duties on liquor to be put into effect with the advent of repeal.

Subordinate to these four principal conferences were minor discussions of the farm credits situation, the organization of some corporation to supervise the loans to cotton farmers designed to guarantee 10 cent cotton, and nearly all of the other financial aspects of the recovery picture.

Inflation More Remote

And, arising somewhat from the current discussions, but more from the general national situation, is the clear feeling that printing press inflation is even more remote than it was at that day, a fortnight ago, when the forces for and against were weighed in the balance and the road of credit expansion chosen instead.

From all over the country came sound-money statements. Simultaneously, the President is receiving messages from substantial leaders in widely representative communities, counseling him to stick to the sound-money pledges of his party platform and inaugural address.

The direct presidential intervention in the war debts talks marks the real opening of the negotiation. Mr. Roosevelt has always been his own master on this tense issue, and previously did not delegate even so much authority as he has given to Mr. Acheson in this instance.

It is safe to predict that in the coming weeks, whenever a critical stage in the talks is reached, it will be marked by a visit to the White House of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, as well as the American negotiators. The meeting last night between the chief fiscal and diplomatic agents of the United States Government and the President was for the purpose of reviewing the American position. No previous analyzing of this has taken place in a responsible group.

The United States, according to the official view, stands simply as a sympathetic creditor, ready to hear anything the debtor may present. Naturally no suggestions will come from this side. And manifestly the British Government does not wish to spar in the dark, but to know how the land lies. Hence Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's first duty was to learn from the President how far it would be feasible to go. Both sides are taking soundings of one another's positions at this stage, and only next week will any specific British proposals be unrolled.

In the question of protecting American holders of foreign bonds, which took up a good deal of the President's time today, a new method of approach has been decided upon. Whereas the Johnson rider to the Securities Act specifically provided for formation of a corporation of quasi-governmental nature, acting under federal charter, the inter-departmental conferees led by Mr. Raymond B. Stevens have decided to cut away whatever official connection might have been implied. How this can be done under the specific terms of the Johnson rider has not been explained.

But the Government's purpose, which Mr. Roosevelt heartily shared at today's conference according to reports, is to keep strictly out of the business of collecting private debts. It is bad enough, he thinks, trying to collect public debts.

So the proposed group of bondholders, though eminent and of highest abilities, will be objective and without any official connections. There will not even be issuance of a federal charter. But the Government's hands will be clean, as far as the charges of dollar diplomacy and financial imperialism go. The federal authorities, through the Federal Trade Commission, are giving any amount of friendly assistance in organization of the bondholders' group, but not one ounce of coercive diplomatic action at the second stage.

Provision of the pre-prohibition revenue act of 1918 will come into operation, and instructions to collectors list the specific taxes and duties. They range from $1.10 a gallon on whisky to $5 on imported whisky and spirits. Wine taxes range from four cents a gallon on those with low alcoholic content to $1.10 a gallon on vintages having over 24 per cent alcohol. There is added an import duty of $1.25 a gallon.

But these taxes and duties, the Administration feels, are wholly inadequate. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives already has members at work conferring on higher schedules, and in December the full committee will meet to prepare a complete revenue bill before Congress meets in January. The aim is to jack taxes up to the highest point which purchasers will pay before resorting to bootleg goods.

'Just Dodging Weather,' Bear's Skipper Says

SOUTHPORT, N. C., Oct. 6 (AP)—The Bear of Oakland, supply ship for the forthcoming Byrd Antarctic Expedition, was towed into Southport harbor late today, after sending out a distress call several hours earlier.

Capt. R. J. English, commanding the barkentine, said the stop was made solely to avoid prospective heavy seas and high winds, but officers of the tug Blanche, which gave the Bear its tow, asserted that the auxiliary engines of the Byrd ship were out of order when the Blanche reached it early today near Frying Pan Shoals. Officers of the Bear were uncommunicative about the probable length of stay in port here, and upon the prospect of any work being done to the vessel.

Monitor Readers in Arlington

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"Sweeten it with Domino"

Dimitroff Denied Court Appearance In Reichstag Case

'Insult to Officials' Given as Reason; Hays Fails to Get Hearing

LEIPZIG, Ger., Oct. 6 (AP)—Georgi Dimitroff, one of five men on trial for firing the German Reichstag building last February, was excluded from the courtroom for the remainder of today's session for not complying with the judge's repeated admonitions "not to insult officials."

He was led off to his cell by guards, shouting "this is outrageous!" and muttering unintelligible remarks.

The climax was reached when Dimitroff on cross-examination accused his preëxaminers of having been "utterly incompetent."

The scene came only a short time after the German Supreme Court indignantly had dismissed a second protest signed by foreign attorneys against the alleged manhandling of Dimitroff last Friday.

"This repeated calumniation is contemptible," declared Herr Wilhelm Buenger, the presiding judge. "The matter has already been disposed of."

An attorney had read a portest which among other matters, alleged that "the judge had tolerated the severe mistreatment of a defenseless man" and that "his guard should have been dismissed immediately."

The judge plied Herr Ernest Torgler, former Communist whip in the Reichstag and another of the accused, with questions, and revealed a wide knowledge of the defendant's movements and telephone calls.

Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays, the American attorney, was refused permission to defend himself after broadsides had been leveled against him and the other members of what was termed the "scandal mongering" inquiry at London into the Reichstag fire, for which five men are on trial here.

The Hays incident hinged upon a reputed interview with the Paris correspondent of the Russian newspaper, Pravda, in which he was quoted as saying:

"The defense counsel in the Leipzig trial ought to seek to establish who the really guilty are and not only to unburden their defendants."

The interview was cited by Herr Alfons Sack, defense attorney, who remarked soon after Mr. Hays entered the courtroom following a trip to Paris that "I regard it my duty to clear up the matter."

The court held a brief conference, which resulted in the announcement that there was "no reason to hear Hays."

Mr. Hays was ready, Herr Sack added, to deny the truth of the interview. The court did not reply, but the attorney appointed to defend Marinus van der Lubbe, one of the five accused, broke in with: "It is my opinion that the committee was designed for political machinations against Germany."

Milton Legionnaire Gets World's Fair Honor

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Mr. D. Walter Donnell, legionnaire from Milton, Mass., was astounded no end when he walked through the World Fair gates yesterday and was pounced upon by a crowd of photographers, officials and common people.

"What's it all about, buddy?" he asked. "I'm not Elmer."

They told him he was visitor No. 18,000,000 to the Century of Progress Exposition. Mr. Donnell was perfectly willing, as it meant a free lunch for himself and three buddies, free tickets to concessions, a world's fair medal and all that sort of thing.

France Cuts Imports Of Apples and Pears

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—The import quota on apples and pears for the last quarter of the year yesterday was ordered cut approximately 60 per cent.

The American quota, cut proportionately, was set at 4168 tons compared with 10,758 tons for the previous three months. Other foodstuffs hit in the Ministry of Agriculture's quota reductions were meat, grain and butter.

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LOWELL GAS COMPANY

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.

Now Going On
Our Great Store Wide Harvest Sale

Advertisers Do Their Part Gladly To Help Byrd Discover a Continent

But Little They Ask in Telling Public Their Goods Were Used

Everywhere the sharp clicking of shutters—everywhere the grinding of movie cameras. Shining lenses peer from behind lifeboats, from the bridge, from the top of crates, from the dock. The advertising army has boarded the good ship Jacob Ruppert as she lies in the Boston Navy Yard taking on equipment and supplies for the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. She sails this week, and before she goes manufacturers who have contributed anything to the adventure must capitalize on the publicity possibilities of their gifts.

Amateur photographers and movie makers gather around the yapping "huskies" up on the boat deck—each one chained in solitary state and offering fine material for expressive close-ups. The professional brethren have the rest of the ship and dock practically to themselves.

The representative of a storage battery company finally locates his product. Two members of the crew, wreathed in smiles, hold the batteries while a cameraman buries his nose in a bulky Graflex. With more smiles—perhaps actually resulting from the pleasant breathing spell they are enjoying—other strong men pause in their labors to pose with everything from cordage and dog food to elaborate pieces of electrical apparatus.

Ice Cold Antarctic Drinks

A large soft drink truck maneuvers for a dramatic position beneath the overhanging bow of the ship. This is to be a real work of art—something worthy of the best Hollywood traditions. The photographer and an impressive associate—presumably some kind of stage manager—take turns at covering their heads, ostrich-like—with the voluminous folds of a field camera's black focusing cloth.

Doubtless the picture will give occular proof that members of the expedition plan to enjoy refreshing pauses with the ice cold product as they toil upon the frozen wastes.

Nearby a stack of cartons containing sleeping bags proclaims the appropriate slogan—"Health Through Sleeping Outdoors."

But the center of attraction at the moment is an autogiro, shorn of rotor blades and wings and mounted temporarily upon the axle and wheels of an ancient motorcar. The general effect is not altogether complimentary—especially when the ship soars aloft on the end of a cable hooked to the place where the rotor belongs.

Of course, the rope actually hangs from one of the ship's booms but the inference of pictures taken at this point might well be that the inventor had abandoned his rotor as a means of overcoming gravity, in favor of an adaptation of the famous Indian rope trick—or the use of "sky hooks."

Thought for the Penguins

The fuselage of the autogiro has been very conspicuously decorated with the advertisement of a Philadelphia auto supply house. This has already been painted out on one side, perhaps for fear of startling the penguins unduly, but on the other it has been retained until the last photographs have been made.

Before making the ignominious ascent to the deck, the "flying windmill" is hastily turned so that the right side is foremost and is rolled over to the favorite position below the identifying "Jacob Ruppert" painted in generous size on the bow of the ship—over its two earlier names.

And so it goes—and so goes the expedition over long sea lanes to the snowy south—helped on its way by the ubiquitous force of advertising—the same power which in this country sends thousands of radio programs every night along the ether lanes to the far corners of the world. And, as advertising men point out, this support is nothing more nor less than the expression of public interest and good will.

Five-Day Week Favored 200 Years Ago By German Settler, Letter Reveals

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 (AP)—History teaches that the pioneers who won this country from the wilderness labored from dawn to dark at their tasks, but it appears at least one of them favored the now highly publicized five-day week more than two centuries ago.

Celebration of the 250th anniversary of the landing of the first Germans in America—those hardy Teutons headed by Francis Daniel Pastorius and a group of families from Crefeld who followed him to Philadelphia—furnishes evidence to support this belief

One of the men who came with Pastorius was George Wertmuller of Switzerland and a letter he wrote to relatives in Europe contains a statement which, while written in praise of conditions he found, is almost prophetic in its present-day significance.

"The farmers or husbandsmen live better than lords," he wrote. "If a workman will only work four or five days a week, he can live grandly."

Pastorius landed here on Aug. 20, 1683, but the Crefelders did not arrive until Oct. 6 and this date has for years been observed, chiefly because the earlier one is not so suitable for such purposes.

German-American societies have prepared elaborate programs for a three-day celebration this year, including sessions of the German-American Congress at which Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador, is to be a speaker.

The festivities reach their peak tomorrow with a civic and military parade to be followed by a program of sports, pageantry and fireworks.

Corn Products Earnings

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Wall Street hears that Corn Products Refining Company had third quarter net profit approximating the $1.05 a common share earned in the three months ended June 30.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Oct. 8

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CPRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

LEXINGTON, MASS.

"Your Fall Hats"

Drive over and select them at the factory. Ladies' hats of distinction in felt. Latest styles and trims.

Of Course, at a Saving

Retail department open daily until 5:30 P. M.—directly opposite the municipal parking space.

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Lamb Legs	lb	21c
Lamb Fores	lb	10c
Fancy Fowl, 4-lb each	lb	19c
Small Chickens, 3¼ each	lb	20c
Thick Rib Corned Beef	lb	17c
Seedless or Seeded Raisins	pkg.	8c
Kre-Mel Desserts	3 pkgs.	10c
Bisquick	pkg.	33c
Baker's Cocoa	½-lb tin	10c

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CONCORD, MASS.

The Harvest Moon Says: It's time to Store Winter Apples, Potatoes, Squash and all Root Vegetables.

Free Samples of Our Special Cherry Cider

Pecora Brings Out That Trusts Lost Millions in Rails

Head of Dillon, Read & Co. Affiliates Tells How Stock Depreciated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Senate investigators sought today to learn the extent to which money turned over by the public to Dillon, Read & Co.'s investment trusts was placed in securities in which the directors were personally interested.

Mr. E. B. Tracy, president of the two trusts, the United States & Foreign and the United States & International Corporations, was closely questioned on this phase of the management of the two companies in which the public invested $75,000,000.

Yesterday he told of recommending purchases by the trust of large blocks of stock in the American Gas & Electric Corporation, in which he is a stockholder and director.

Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, today directed his attention to other securities in the portfolios of the two trusts.

Mr. Pecora called Mr. Tracy's attention to United States & International's holdings on Dec. 31, 1932 of 45,000 shares of common in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

They were given a "book value" on the trust's books of $5,566,366, but were listed to have a market value of only $151,875.

Mr. Tracy said the book value was the cost to the trust on the open market, where the securities were purchased. The International purchased about 17,000 shares of the stock from the United States & Foreign in December, 1929; and Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan wanted to know the circumstances.

The witness, leaning over the table toward Senator Couzens, said the purchase price was $111 a share, the market level at the time. He added, however, he did not remember details of the purchase.

Mr. Tracy said the syndicate operated by Dillon, Read & Co. and the United States & International was organized July 13, 1929, and ended Nov. 12, 1929, to deal in stock of the Rock Island.

"So you think that was a proper function for an investment trust?" Mr. Pecora asked.

"There was no harm in it," Mr. Tracy replied.

Questioned by Senator Couzens, Mr. Tracy said he personally had never owned stock in either railroad. Asked if any other directors of the trusts had, he said he believed Mr. Charles Hayden, a director of the International, was chairman of the board of the Rock Island.

Conferring almost continuously with associates, Mr. Tracy said the syndicate in Rock Island stock showed a book loss of about $2,300,000.

The trust and Dillon, Read & Co. divided the loss, the witness said, by splitting the shares held by the syndicate when it was terminated.

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The Home Forum

England's Lake Country

IN THE wonderful country of Cumberland and Westmorland, everywhere one looks there are streams. Water pours down deep fissures in the mountain sides and races along the valleys, making the rushing, echoing, clatter of water falling over stones. When the streams are low after drought, the dry piled pebbles along their beds are bleached to a bluish white; but below the clear translucence of the water, patterned with lacy shadows of overhanging trees, they shine like a delicate mosaic of autumn leaves, grey-green and russet and brown.

The sound and the sight of water go with one everywhere, from the swift, enchanting movement of the streams to the changing beauty of the lakes. The winds blow strongly in this narrow northern part of England; and often the water's surface is crumpled and wind-driven, ruffled up into crisp white horses, with stiff little waves clattering up to a stony beach. But sometimes the lakes are still, like a shining crystal which holds in its pure, unstirring depths the perfect image of the woods and hills above.

One quickly realizes what those who know this country intimately mean when they say that each lake has an individuality of its own. The character of the setting, the grouping of the fells, the nature of the trees, invests each one with a quality peculiarly its own. After even a few days' visit, one carries away this impression so strongly that there is no confusion of identity in one's mind. One remembers the soft surroundings of Ullswater, with the fringe of stripling trees round its shores; the symmetry of Derwentwater's amphitheater of hills, with their thick woods of beech and oak, sprinkled with conifers; and the dark, somber quality of Thirlmere, flanked by a long chain of round-shouldered giants and surrounded by lower slopes covered in pines and firs. Clearest of all is the picture of Crummock Water, lonely and wild between its great humpy mountains, rock-spattered and utterly bare of any trees; and Buttermere just beyond it, quiet and remote, with a frieze of tall black pines at its head and above them a scooped-out circle of bleak looking fells culminating in Honiston Crag.

Perhaps the essence of beauty lies in contrast. If this be so, one can understand why the Lake Country makes such a deep appeal to one's sense of the beautiful. One is more prepared for the fascination of the lakes themselves than for the sharp contrast in their setting—the overflowing richness of the valleys and the bare, sweeping lines of the fells. The very place-names bespeak this cleavage, the soft, smooth sounds of Grasmere, Thirlmere, Patterdale, Ullswater, against the harsh strength of Gowbarrow, Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and Langdale Pikes.

One remembers, astonished, the packed and crowded beauty, so perfect in its detail; the tiny unnamed meres that fill the little pockets of the hills; the rushing streams and miniature waterfalls; the coppices of larch and fir and silver birch; the valleys all smothered with fern and bracken, with the flamboyance of yellow irises, the exquisite pink of brier roses, the brilliant magenta spikes of wild foxgloves; the fields where the green is varied with buttercup yellow, with the deep rust color of flowering grasses, and a scatter of white moon daisies. And it seems as if all these, so lovely but so small in themselves, are raised to the scale of grandeur by the austerity and starkness of the fells, which soar upwards unconcerned, dwarfing their mellow surroundings as they push their heads up into the clouds. There is something strangely and utterly satisfying in the way their clear-cut outlines meet the sky, in the sweep of their unbroken contours, in the play of the cloud shadows over their flanks. Something lovely, too, in the way that the bracken pours down their slopes in a cascade of tender green which fills every crevice in the stones; and the way that the dark grey walls of Cumberland stone go streaming up and down over their summits like a somber ribbon flung out by some giant hand. One can hardly believe that they represent the toiling effort of man, so much a part of the hills themselves are they.

Inevitably one's first glimpse of this greatly appealing country creates a deep desire to come again and again, until one can fully appreciate and distinguish the character of the different lakes in company with those who know and love them intimately.

R. B.

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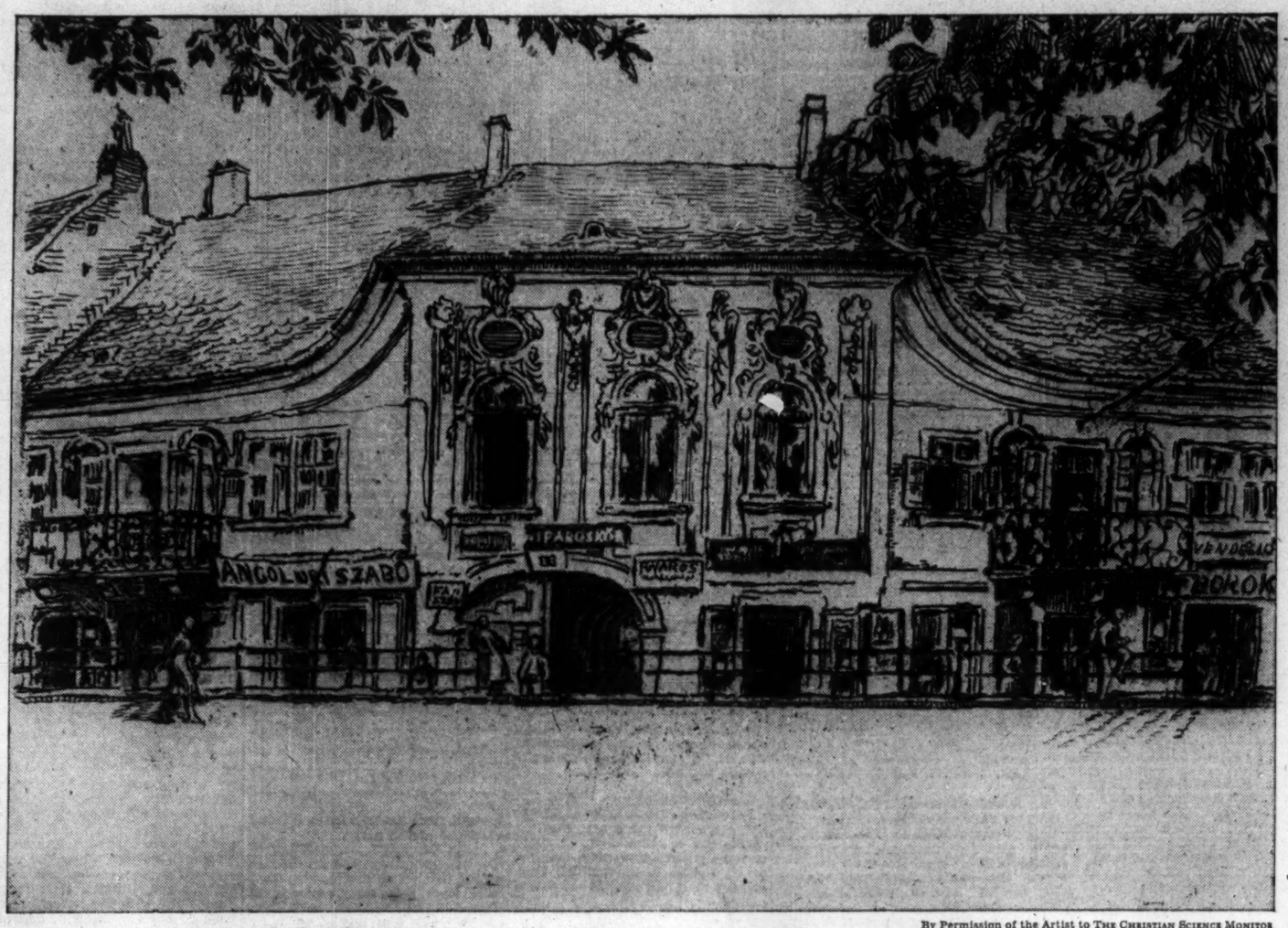

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An Eighteenth Century House in Budapest: From an Etching by Valer Ferenczy

THIS old building in Budapest is considered the finest specimen in the city of a private house in rococo style. It is believed to have been built by one of the Hapsburg emperors, and its outline and general character suggest that it must have been a rather sumptuous private palace. As time passed, however, a touch of poverty dimmed its ancient splendor and today it has degenerated into a dwelling for small artisans and poor working-class people.

The façade is still intact, but its harmony is disturbed by many shop signs and the like; and, as the level of the street has been raised at a later period, there are now several steps leading down to the main entrance—quite a common feature in many of the old houses of Budapest. The interior of the building has been divided up into an incredible number of small apartments. The number of its inmates is vast, and there is that continuous coming and going of men, women and children of all ages which is such a typical feature of tenements.

Whittier's Amesbury Home

The lot upon which the Amesbury cottage was built afforded a garden that every year produced a great variety of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Whittier gave much attention to it, enjoying the work as he could not enjoy the heavier labor on his ancestral acres. About forty years ago, the eastern end of the cottage was made two stories in height, and at the southeastern corner an addition was made of the same height. The lower room in the addition was fitted up for a study, and the upper room . . . became Mr. Whittier's chamber. The study was always known as the "garden room." Mr. Whittier objected to the use of the word "study," or "library," for such an unpretentious literary workshop. It was warmed by a Franklin stove. In the recess on one side of the chimney were book-shelves, and in the corresponding recess on the other side was placed his writing-desk.

The book-shelves held only a small part of Mr. Whittier's constantly increasing library, which overflowed into nearly all the rooms. The northern window, next the desk, was in a door opening upon a little veranda, and gave a view of the street and the southern slope of Po Hill, which is close at hand. This pleasant little room naturally became the sitting-room of the family. For Mr. Whittier loved domesticity, and could read and write without disturbance in the midst of household affairs. It is the room held in most loving remembrance by the friends and visitors of the poet. In it he did his best work. Here "Snowbound" was written, and many of his most popular poems. The western end of the house remained one story in height until the year 1884, when another story was added, giving the house its present appearance. In the midst of all the alterations here described, the little parlor, at the northwestern corner of the original cottage, has remained unchanged. This room also has its open fireplace.

The ancient towns of Amesbury and Salisbury, until within a few years, when they were consolidated, were divided by the Powow River, and the principal village of each town was located at the falls in this rapid stream. To a stranger they seemed but a single village, the river for most of its course being entirely hidden by the wide arches which span it to bear up the main street, and by the factories on each side of the stream. The part which is thus concealed is a fall of about eighty feet over jagged ledges, and here the power for the mills is obtained. In a letter to a friend who suggested that he celebrate Po Hill, the picturesque eminence overlooking his Amesbury residence (as Job's Hill overlooks his birthplace), he says: "I quite agree with thee that Po Hill is well worthy of being celebrated in song. I have mentioned it in my poem 'Abram Morrison,' and in the prelude to 'Miriam.' It is also referred to in 'Cobbler Keezar's Vision,' in which the swift Powow stream is described as it, appeared to the early settlers, coming down from the south side of the hill in a series of cascades, the finest of which are now hidden by the mills, or arched over by the main street of busy Amesbury:—

"Woodsy and wild and lonesome,
The swift stream wound away,
Through birches and scarlet maples,
Flashing in foam and spray,—

"Down on the sharp-horned ledges
Plunging in steep cascade,
Tossing its white-maned waters
Against the hemlock's shade."

—SAMUEL T. PICKARD, in "Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Off to Cape Horn

I saw the Albatross for the first time one July evening, lying below me in an inlet outside Vancouver. She snuggled there as in a nest, against the Canadian pine, a grey bird, tired from sea-wandering. Her white weather-stained rusted sides. Her battered greying decks. The loneliness of her naked spars, as I came down to her. All this made her at once very lonely and very homely. It was as though she and I had met before.

That was the ship which was to be my home for the longest and most lived half year of my half century of life.

When I saw her again today, my grey bird had come to life.

Her sails were still furled, but her sides were lined with long-haired, blue-eyed Swedish-Finns and the pick-ups of the wharves—such young boys to carry a four-thousand tonner around the seas of the Horn! . . .

I walked up the steep gangway carrying my typewriter as men before me have carried their swords.

Only I was "cabin-boy," not captain. For that was my rating on a ship on which though I was only technically under discipline, I had "signed on" a few mornings before.

I carried my packages down into my cabin on the port side aft.

My feeling, as I tread the decks of my first Cape Horner, is one of quiet sure elation, of something accomplished, not unmixed with trepidation.

For a lifetime I have dreamt of "going round the Horn." For over a year I have tried to get on a Cape Horner and at last I have succeeded. . . .

As we move towards the great city and the swing bridge lying below us, we find that people on shore are standing to look at the last of the sailing ships as she passes. They feel that something is happening, for they wave their handkerchiefs and they stare.

And now the Norwegian Dagrun, big modern "tramp," of the sort which has put our sailers out of commission, comes up behind, and passing, dips her flag to our Finland's white with the blue cross flying from our jigger peak. It is the salute of the victor to the vanquished.

The flag at Prospect Point, high over even our lofty masts, dips, and the little lighthouse clinging desperately to its quicksands on the other side, tootles. A line of heads come over the wall of the 'Point" and stare at something that to these people of the Age of the Machine is as incalculable as the ark.

Yet they do have a feeling that something is passing—something of significance. And we are passing. And with us an epoch—that of Sail.—SHAW DESMOND, in "Windjammer." (London: Hutchinson.)

Cesta spasení

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

KRISTUS JEŽIŠ řekl: "Chtěl-li by kdo duši svou zachovati, ztratíť ji; pakli by kdo ztratil duši svou pro mne a pro evangelium, tenť ji zachová. Nebo co prospěje člověku, by všechen svět získal a své duši škodu učinil?" Hmotné systemy naučili lidi věřiti v hmotný vesmír, naplněný hříchem, nemocí, neštěstím a smrtí a pak je vybídly zachrániti se před těmito překážkami k životu a štěstí. A oni se snažili tak učiniti, ale nanejvýše získali jen dočasné nápodobení zdraví a štěstí uprostřed hmotných veření.

Obtíženému a ustrašenému lidstvu Křesťanská Věda přichází ukázati zjevně dokázatelnou cestu spasení, která je zcela v souhlasu s prohlášením z Písma nahoře uvedeného. Učí lidstvo jak ztratiti zla světa tím, že zde a nyní začne získati nebe; dává pravou ideu Boha, člověka a vesmíru. Zjevuje Boha jako stvořitele dobrého vesmíru, který se skládá z duchovních idejí, existujících v božské Mysli. Toto je pravý vesmír, obydlí člověka jako plného odlesku Boha a proto toho, co Bůh, Mysl, zahrnuje. Když Kristus Ježíš učil tyto pravdy, řekl, "Neboj se, o maličké stádce, neboť se zalíbilo Otci vašemu dáti vám království"; a "Království Boží jestiť mezi vámi."

Toto království Boží—vesmír nekonečného dobra—nezahrnuje zlo, hřích, nemoc neb zkázu; tak spasení lidstva před těmito zly skládá se ze získání pravého porozumění pro dědictví člověka a jeho užívání, poměr syna k Bohu. Takto student přestává se namáhati získati si krátce trvající dobro hmotného světa a staví svoje náklonnosti na duchovní dobro. Ježíš řekl, "Na světě soužení míti budete, ale doufejtež, jáť jsem přemohl svět." Toto přemáhání bylo výsledkem získání duchovního porozumění a ne ničení něčeho skutečného; neboť on také jasně prohlásil, "Nepřišelť jsem rušiti, ale napniti." Jeho posílání bylo především nahraditi hmotná veření duchovními fakty stvoření a takto obnovil pravé dědictví lidstva, které je znáti jenom nekonečné dobro; pročež on stále se odvracel od hmoty k Duchu a takto naznačil pravou cestu spasení pro celé lidstvo.

Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakládatelka Křesťanské Vědy, vyslovuje tento způsob spasení před zlý tělesnosti, když říká na stránkách 260 a 261 v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu): "Jestliže očekáváme od těla slast, najdeme bolest; místo Života, najdeme smrť; místo Pravdy, najdeme omyl; místo Ducha, najdeme jeho opak, hmotu. Nyní čiňte opačně. Dívejte se pryč od těla k Pravdě a Lásce, Principu všeho štěstí, harmonie a nesmrtelnosti. Držte myšlenku vytrvale na trvalém, dobrém a pravdivém a zavedete je do své zkušenosti v takové míře, v jaké zabírají vaše myšlenky."

Pisatelka dokázala působivost tohoto prostředku spasení když se obrátila po dlouhé době nemoci a duševních muk na Křesťanskou Vědu o pomoc. Získala malé poznání Boha jako dobro a dobra jako jediné moci. S velikou horlivostí zkoumala Písmo a četla učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, aby se více dověděla o Bohu a Jeho všemohoucí dobrotě. Byla úplně zaujmuta divem vždypřítomnosti božské Lásky. Po několika dnech stálého čtení nabyla vědomí, že je úplně uzdravena. Tím, že našla Boha, dobro, ztratila zla, která se marně snažila zničiti hmotnými prostředky. Byla jako člověk, který za svítání jde k oknu, dívá se na blížící se východ slunce a velice se těší z jeho nádhery—zapomínaje na vše ostatní—a pak vidí, že sluneční svit předělal dříve zatměnou jizbu a svět.

Hmotný vesmír je padělkem Božího duchovního vesmíru harmonie; je jenom lží o pravdivých faktech stvoření; představuje tmu neznalosti; toto všechno ztratí svou zdánlivou skutečnost a moc prostřednictvím porozumění pravdy. Čteme v Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví, str. 215): "Někdy jsme svádění věřiti, že tma je tak skutečná jako světlo; ale Věda určitě prohlašuje, že tma je jenom hmotný smysl nepřítomnosti světla, jehož příchodem tma ztrácí vzhled skutečnosti. Tak hřích a smutek, nemoc a smrt, jsou zdánlivou nepřítomností Života, Boha a utíkají jako přeludy omylu před pravdou a láskou."

Světlo Pravdy je k užití všemi a tisíce už našli spasení před tmou zla světa tím, že nabyli porozumění pro Boha, duchovního člověka a pravý vesmír, které pouští do lidského vědomí pravé světlo Mysli!

Calm on Lake Leman

Clear placid Leman! thy contrasted lake,
With the wild world I dwelt in, is a thing
Which warns me, with its stillness, to forsake
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from distraction; once I loved
Torn ocean's roar, but thy soft murmuring
Sounds sweet as if a sister's voice reproved,
That I with stern delights should e'er have been so moved.

* * *

It is the hush of night, and all between
Thy margin and the mountains, dusk, yet clear,
Mellowed and mingling, yet distinctly seen,
Save darkened Jura, whose capt heights appear
Precipitously steep; and drawing near,
There breathes a living fragrance from the shore,
Of flowers yet fresh with childhood; on the ear
Drops the light drip of the suspended oar,
Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night carol more:

* * *

He is an evening reveller, who makes
His life an infancy, and sings his fill;
At intervals, some bird from out the brakes
Starts into voice a moment, then is still.
There seems a floating whisper on the hill,
But that is fancy; for the starlight dews
All silently their tears of love instill,
Weeping themselves away, till they infuse
Deep into nature's breast the spirit of her hues.

—LORD BYRON, in "Childe Harold."

The Way of Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS said: "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel's, the same shall save it. For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Material systems have taught men to believe in a material universe, fraught with sin, disease, disaster, and death, and then bade them save themselves from these obstructions to life and happiness. And they have striven to do so, but at most have gained only a temporary semblance of health and happiness in the midst of material beliefs.

To burdened and fearful humanity, Christian Science comes showing the demonstrable way of salvation, which is entirely in accord with the Scriptural pronouncement quoted above. It teaches humanity how to lose the ills of the world by beginning here and now to gain heaven; it gives the true idea of God, man, and the universe. It reveals God as the creator of a good universe, which consists of spiritual ideas, existing in the divine Mind. This is the real universe, the habitation of man as the full reflection of God, and therefore of what God, Mind, includes. Teaching these truths, Christ Jesus said, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom;" and, "The kingdom of God is within you."

This kingdom of God—the universe of infinite good—includes no evil, sin, disease, or destruction; so humanity's salvation from these ills consists of gaining the true understanding of and entering into man's heritage, sonship with God. Thus the student ceases striving to gain the ephemeral good of the material world and sets his affections on spiritual good. Jesus said, "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." That overcoming was the result of gaining spiritual understanding, not of destroying anything real; for he also plainly stated, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." His mission was primarily to replace material beliefs with the spiritual facts of creation, thereby restoring humanity's true heritage of knowing only infinite good; hence, he turned constantly from matter to Spirit, thus marking the true way of salvation for all mankind.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states this method of salvation from the ills of the flesh, when she says on pages 260 and 261 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "If we look to the body for pleasure, we find pain; for Life, we find death; for Truth, we find error; for Spirit, we find its opposite, matter. Now reverse this action. Look away from the body into Truth and Love, the Principle of all happiness, harmony, and immortality. Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

The writer proved the efficacy of this means of salvation when, after a long period of illness and mental anguish, she first turned to Christian Science for help. She had gained a glimpse of God as good, and of good as the only power. With great eagerness she searched the Scriptures and read the Christian Science textbook to learn more about God and His omnipotent goodness. She became engrossed with the wonder of divine Love's ever-presence. After a few days of constant reading she became aware that she was completely healed. In finding God, good, she had lost the ills which she had vainly striven through material means to destroy. It was as one who, in the dawn, walks to a window, looks upon the approaching sunrise, and revels in its splendor—forgetful of all else—and then discovers that the sunlight has transformed the erstwhile darkened room and world.

The material universe is the counterfeit of God's spiritual universe of harmony; it is but a lie about the true facts of creation; it represents the darkness of ignorance; all of which lose their seeming reality and power through an understanding of the truth. We read in Science and Health (p. 215): "We are sometimes led to believe that darkness is as real as light; but Science affirms darkness to be only a mortal sense of the absence of light, at the coming of which darkness loses the appearance of reality. So sin and sorrow, disease and death, are the suppositional absence of Life, God, and flee as phantoms of error before truth and love."

The light of Truth is available to all; and already thousands have found salvation from the darkness of the world's ills by gaining an understanding of God, of the spiritual man, and the real universe, letting into human consciousness the true light of Mind!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

The Story of the Bunda

It was while I was studying the fascinating subject of dress with the girl who had invited me to hear the gipsies play, that I stumbled upon a very unusual and interesting bit of Hungarian history. It was to do with the men's big winter coats. These differ as much as the women's costumes, for the same fashion is seldom to be found in two districts. Many of the peasants wear long sheepskin coats in the winter, which look very handsome. The fur acts as the lining, and the skin, richly embroidered in red and green, is worn on the outside. The coat is held together by massive silver or nickel chains, and is known as the "bunda." Its origin is not Hungarian; it is believed to have been adopted by the people from the Turks during the Turkish occupation of Hungary.

"That was a dreadful time for the Magyars," I remarked to my companion.

"Yes," she agreed, "they had a very hard time indeed. You see, the Turks occupied parts of Hungary for one hundred and fifty years."

"A great deal could happen in that time."

"Yes, and it did. Tell me," she said, in her impulsive fashion, "have you heard the story about the payment of the tribute? No? It is rather a mixed-up story, but I must try to tell you. It is really a story which shows how, and why, the peasants had to pay the tribute money five times over. The district Pasha received orders from the Pasha of Buda to collect taxes. He did this immediately, but unfortunately he forgot to send them to the treasury at Buda. . . .

"One day the Sultan decided to pay Hungary a visit, and, fortunately, one of the district magistrates managed to obtain an audience. He told the Sultan the whole affair, and the monarch was so impressed by the recital of the wrongs inflicted upon the people that he took off his caftan and placed it upon the shoulders of the magistrate, as he said, 'Whenever my army shall attempt to harm you, put on this coat, and the Sultan's garb will protect you.' . . .

"You can imagine the delight of the magistrate when he knew that the safety of the Magyars was secured," she continued. "He had a very hard time racing all over the country to show himself to the Turkish troops; they had a bad habit of appearing far too frequently for his comfort. Matters were made more difficult for him by the fact that the troops did not confine themselves to any special area; they were liable to appear anywhere. I expect that magistrate never realized just how big the country was until he received the Sultan's caftan. The people had just as anxious a time; they often experienced great difficulty in finding him at the moment that he was needed. I do not know what would have happened if someone had not conceived the idea of having several coats made like the one that the Sultan had given to the magistrate. The scheme worked perfectly, for the enemy never discovered the secret. That is the story of the bunda."

"One of the most amazing stories I have heard. I wonder if the peasants regard the bunda simply as a good warm coat, or whether they attach any special significance to it."

"That point of view has never struck me before," she replied. "I imagine that the men simply look upon it as a useful piece of clothing; if it had any other value, such as you suggest, all the peasants would want to wear it."—ELIZABETH KEITH MORRIS, in "Hungary: The Land of Enchantment." (London: Hartley.)

Nocturne

(Triolet)

Pendant on strands of silver filigree
The moon hangs like a lantern, from the sky;
And stars adorn the tips of every tree,
Pendant on strands of silver filigree.
A night-bird, etched in ebon tracery,
Is silhouetted, wings outspread to fly.
Pendant on strands of silver filigree,
The moon hangs like a lantern, from the sky.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

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Earl Whitehill Leads Senators To First Victory

Lefthanded Pitcher Puts Washington Back in World Baseball Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Joe Cronin and his Washington Senators, baseball champions of the American League, did an about face yesterday in the third game of the 1933 World Series and handed the New York Giants a 4-to-0 beating behind the five-hit pitching of Earl Whitehill and before the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Perhaps the Senators were encouraged by the presence of the Chief Executive, for they outplayed their National League rivals all the way and jumped right back into the struggle for world baseball honors after losing the first and second contests of the classic to the Giants at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Yesterday's game, which was played on the wide open spaces of Griffith Stadium, was packed full of thrills. Fielding gems were contributed by both teams, and the one error committed by Cronin did not figure in the scoring. Whitehill pitched even better ball than Hubbell and Schumacher did in New York. His control was excellent and his fast ball had the Giants hitting into the dirt.

Giants Get Only Five Hits

Only five hits were made by the National League titleholders. Davis singled to left in the second for the first New York safety and Jackson walked, but Cronin came to Whitehill's aid by taking Mancuso's grounder and starting a double play. Fred Fitzsimmons, Bill Terry's choice to face the Senators yesterday, drove a hit off Ryan's glove in the third and Critz cracked a single to center a moment later; but Whitehill tightened up in time to avoid trouble. Jackson's long double to left-center in the fourth and Homer Peel's pinch single to center in the eighth, were the only other hits collected by the Giants. The Washington left-hander walked Mel Ott to open the ninth, but third-base was as far as the New York outfielder went.

Meanwhile, the Senators totaled nine hits and scored all of their runs off Fitzsimmons in the first seven innings. Before the New York right-hander could get warmed up, Cronin's team had all the runs necessary for victory. Buddy Myer, who has settled down after his three errors in the first game, opened the contest with a single to left. Goose Goslin sent him to third with a smashing double against the distant fence in right field. Manush popped out, but Cronin sent a slow roller to Fitzsimmons, who first slipped and then picked up the ball and retired the Washington pilot at first. If the grass hadn't been slippery, Fitzsimmons would undoubtedly have cut off that run at the plate. Schulte's double into short right field drove in Goslin from third with the second run.

In the second inning the Senators scored again. Bluege sent a hit to left that was good for two bases and went to third while Critz was throwing out Sewell. Whitehill, the next batter, hit to Fitzsimmons, who threw high to third in an attempt to catch Bluege off the bag, and everybody was safe. Myer's double, which rolled into foul territory, scored Bluege.

Fitzsimmons steadied down and shut out the Senators for four innings; but in the seventh another run came across just before he left the game. Sewell singled through Ryan, made a delayed steal of second base, went to third while Critz was throwing out Whitehill and came home on Myer's third hit of the game, a single to the right of center.

Incidentally, to Buddy Myer go the hitting honors of this third contest. He connected with two singles and a double in four trips to the plate, drove in two runs and scored another himself. In other words, he accounted for three of Washington's four runs. Around second base, he handled six chances without an error.

Five Hits Scattered

The Giants had little over which to rejoice at the conclusion of yesterday's game. Fitzsimmons's work cannot be criticized because it is impossible for a pitcher to win without runs. The five hits made by Terry's men were scattered between Critz, Davis, Jackson, Peel and Fitzsimmons. The longest was Jackson's double in the fourth. Hughie Critz made a sensational backhand stop of Kuhel's hard smash near second base in the sixth and forced Cronin, who had singled, by a quick throw to Ryan. It was the best play of the series so far and probably kept the Senators from adding to their run total.

Bluege played a great game at third, accepting six assists in perfect manner. Most of these assists were hard grounders that required smart playing to trap and his swift throws to first kept Kuhel's hand warm.

As the series swings into the fourth game today, the Senators are in a much better position than they were yesterday morning. Fitzsimmons is one of Terry's aces and they treated him as they would an ordinary American League boxman. Back in their home park, the confidence that was lost at the Polo Grounds has apparently been restored. Rooted on by their home crowd, the Senators are out to even the classic at two games each. The Giants, however, are equally as confident that they will finish up the series right here in Washington today and tomorrow. This World Series has only begun. The score:

Washington Americans

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Myer, 2b	4	1	3	4	3	3	0
Goslin, rf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Manush, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	1
Schulte, cf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Kuhel, 1b	3	0	0	0	15	0	0
Bluege, 3b	3	1	1	2	0	6	0
Sewell, c	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Whitehill, p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	32	4	9	13	27	15	1

New York Nationals

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, lf	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Critz, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	4	0
Terry, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Ott, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Jackson, 3b	3	0	1	2	0	2	0
Mancuso, c	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Ryan, ss	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
Fitzsimmons, p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
*Peel	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	0	5	6	24	12	0

*Batted for Fitzsimmons in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Washington	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	4

Runs batted in—Cronin, Schulte, Myer 2 Two-base hits—Goslin, Schulte, Bluege, Myer, Jackson. Stolen base—Sewell. Double plays—Cronin, Myer and Kuhel; Moore and Mancuso. Left on bases—New York 7, Washington 4. Base on balls—Off Whitehill 2 (Jackson, Ott). Struck out—By Whitehill 2 (Ott 2); by Fitzsimmons 2 (Myer Goslin). Hits—Off Fitzsimmons, 9 in 7 innings; off Bell, none in 1 inning. Wild pitch—Whitehill. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Plate, Pfirman (N. L.); first base, Ormsby (A. L.); second base, Moran (N. L.); third base, Moriarty A. L. Time of game—1h. 55m.

President Roosevelt Entertains Writers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—One hundred amused baseball writers today heard President Roosevelt relate how he had been agreeably surprised one time at the immenseness of a crowd he thought had assembled to hear him speak—only to learn they were being entertained by Babe Ruth and Galli Curci.

It was when he was running for Vice-President in 1920, Mr. Roosevelt told the baseball writers, including Ruth and Walter Johnson, who called at the White House.

He said he had arrived at Binghamton, N. Y., for a speech and was impressed at the great crowd at the hotel. He thought they were there for him, but soon found out they were listening to the home-run hitter in one corner and to the singer in another.

The President chatted with the writers for some time, recalling many incidents of interest to them. He attended yesterday's World Series game and hopes to see another.

Chicago Intracity Series

	Won	Lost	P.C.
White Sox	2	0	1.000
Cubs	0	2	.000

White Sox Win Second Straight

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—The White Sox made it two straight against the Cubs in the city baseball championship series here yesterday. Urban "Red" Faber, veteran Sox hurler, allowed the National League team only five hits, and set them down on the wrong end of a 2-to-0 score. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	8	0
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Faber and Berry for White Sox; Warneke, Malone and Hartnett for Cubs. Umpires—Owens (A. L.), at the plate; Reardon (N. L.), at first base; Geisel (A. L.), at second base; Rigler (N. L.), at third base. Time—1h. 53m.

Senators Invited to Pasadena

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 6 (AP)—The Washington Senators, American League champions, have been invited to do their spring training in 1934 at Tournament Park, Pasadena, where the Chicago White Sox pitched their camp last spring. Manager Lew Fonseca will bring the Pale Hose here again next spring. Because Fonseca and Manager Joe Cronin of the Senators are staunch friends, Pasadena junior Chamber of Commerce officials extended the invitation to Washington in the hope the Solons will come here also. Washington trained last spring in Mississippi.

Horton to Coach at Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP)—Albert Horton 3d, former New England collegiate tennis champion, has returned to the Williams campus to assist in coaching freshman soccer. Horton starred in soccer during his student days here, besides captaining the hockey and tennis teams, and he may be retained throughout the college year as a freshman mentor.

Farquhar Defeats Smith

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 6 (AP)—Wilson C. Farquhar of Pittsburgh is the 1933 winner of the Greenbrier autumn golf tourney. He took the title yesterday with a 2-and-1 triumph over Irving T. Smith of Greenwich, Conn., in the 18-hole final match.

Among the Many Highlights

NEXT WEEK

at the

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*Bring this ad and ask for courtesy card to one of these starred events. Admission to other events only by special arrangement.

MON., 6:15 P. M. Opening session of 1933 "Y" Fall Round-Up of new members.

*TUE., 8:00 P. M. Opening session of Fencing Class.

TUE., 8:00 P. M. Church Recreation Institute.

*WED., 10:30 A. M. & 5:45 P. M. Business Men's Gym Class.

*THU., 6:30 P. M. Training Class for Civil Service Examinations.

THU., 8:00 P. M. Members' Dance.

*FRI., 9:00 P. M. Discussion Group sponsored by Dolphins Club.

Unemployed young men, 18 to 33, having at least a high school education, may register now for the Job-Counselling Course which begins next week. Instruction will be given in the best methods of findinga job.

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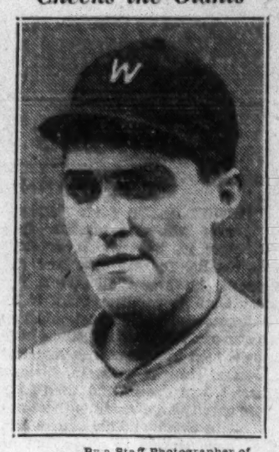
Checks the Giants



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Earl Oliver Whitehill

Washington A. L. Pitcher

Terry Smashes Long Home Run In Fourth Inning

(Continued from Page 1)

was thrown out. No runs, no hits no errors, none left.

Washington—Bluege poked a high fly to Moore as he reached out and caught a curve on the end of his bat. Sewell lifted a short fly to Critz who ran back of second for the catch. Weaver grounded sharply to Critz who made a nice stop and threw to Terry for the putout. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Fourth Inning

New York—Critz grounded out, Cronin to Kuhel. Terry smashed a home run into the bleachers in deep center field. Ott walked, the fourth ball being low. Davis grounded to Bluege for a scratch single. The third baseman had to run in for the pickup and did not even make an attempt to throw to first base. Ott stopped at second. Jackson fouled out to Bluege, who made the catch a few feet from third base. Mancuso walked on a fourth straight ball. Ryan fanned, swinging at a fast ball inside. One run, two hits, no errors, three left.

Washington — Myer bunted to Hubbell and was called out on a close and spectacular play. Hubbell fell to the turf after grabbing the ball, then picked it up and made the throwout while reclining almost on his back. Goslin got a single on a hard drive that Terry was unable to handle, Manush walked and Goslin moved to second, Cronin hoisted to Ott and Goslin ran to third after the catch. Manush remained at first. Schulte grounded to Ryan and Manush was forced out at second, Ryan to Critz. No runs, one hit, no errors, two left.

Fifth Inning

New York—Hubbell lined out to Cronin. Moore slashed a single to left. He slipped to the ground rounding first, and missed a chance on making second base because of Manush's poor return. Critz lifted a Texas leaguer that Myer caught on the run well back of first base. Terry connected with another long drive which Schulte grabbed close to the fence in deep left center. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Washington—Kuhel fanned swinging at a sweeping curve. Bluege drove the first ball pitched on a line to Moore in left center. Sewell cracked a single over Critz's head. Weaver fanned, swinging hard at a screw ball. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Sixth Inning

New York—Ott cracked a Weaver pitch to right center for a single. Davis bunted and was thrown out, Kuhl to Myer, as he sacrificed Ott to second. Jackson popped to Myer. Mancuso was intentionally passed on a fourth wide pitch. Ryan rolled out, Weaver to Kuhel No runs, one hit, no errors, two left.

Washington—Myer beat out a sharp grounder to Ryan by a step. Goslin bunted to Jackson and was thrown out at first, sacrificing Myer to second. Myer ran to third on Manush's sharp grounder that Critz grabbed and threw to Hubbell at first for a putout on a close decision. The Senators kicked long and loud in the belief that Manush had beaten the throw by Critz, who had made a spectacular stop of the ball. Terry was out of position and Hubbell just got to first in time to take the throw. Cronin went to the plate, after losing his argument and struck out, swinging hard at a screw ball. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Seventh Inning

New York—The Senators gathered around first base for another argument with the arbiters. There was an upshot of the argument, Manush was put out of the game and the Senators were forced to shift their outfield. Harris went to right and Goslin replaced Manush in left field. Manush had gone out to take his place after the big debate and was finally persuaded to leave by Umpire Pfirman who went out and escorted him in. Hubbell grounded out, Cronin to Kuhel.

Moore lined a single past Cronin and stretched it to a double by a fast spurt of running, coupled with a low throw from Goslin. Critz grounded to Cronin and was thrown out at first, Moore advancing to third. Terry bounced to Weaver and was tossed out at first. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Great Bear Lake Sends First Bullion Shipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Ala.—The first consignment of silver bullion from the rich deposits on Great Bear Lake has been carried by aeroplane to the end of the railway at McMurray, a distance of over 1000 miles by air. This first shipment of 500 pounds of silver bars is valued at approximately $4000. The silver heretofore taken out by aeroplane from the Great Bear Lake mineral area was in the form of ore and was taken to the smelter at Trail, B. C., for refining. A small plant has been established at the source of the silver supply so it is now possible to ship the refined silver bullion to market.

The first supply of silver ore sent from Great Bear Lake to the refinery in British Columbia worked out on a basis of $816 worth of silver to each ton of ore, after paying smelting charges, $160 per ton on water transport to the railway at Waterways and $38 per ton freight charges on the railway journey from Waterways to Trail.

Scots Ask Extension Of School-Leaving Age

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Legislation to raise the school-leaving age in Scotland is recommended as a means of stemming the tide of workless youths by the Scottish Council for Juvenile Employment, according to a report issued here by the Ministry of Labor

The council found that there were over 13,000 boys who could not find jobs in Scotland. The recommendations embodied in the report are intended to make Scotland take the lead in suggesting practical legislation.

Mrs. Vanderbeck Leading in Women's Senior Golf Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 6—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club, United States woman golf champion in 1915, led the field at the end of the first day of play in the United States women's senior championship tournament, yesterday, on the links of the Westchester Country Club, with a card of 86. She played each of the nine holes in 43 which was very good golf considering the condition of the course. The fairways were reavy and soggy from rain and at one time it was thought that the play would have to be postponed.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's card was three strokes better than that turned in by Mrs. Lella C. DuBois of the Wee Burn Club, Inc., champion in 1931 and 1932. Mrs. S. S. Laird of the home club, winner of the title in 1930, and Mrs. E. W. Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., were tied for third with awards of 90. The scores of the Class A players:

Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Darien	94	14	80
Mrs. E. W. Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va.	90	8	82
Mrs. J. Akroyd, Philadelphia	97	13	84
Mrs. C. L. Morse, Montclair	93	9	84
Mrs. L. J. Smith, Pomonok	96	12	84
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, P. C. C.	86	1	85
Mrs. C. M. Bacon, Scarsdale	99	14	85
Mrs. S. S. Laird, Westchester	90	5	85
Mrs. H. C. House, Farmington	95	10	85
Mrs. L. H. Jenkins, Richmond	100	14	86
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	91	5	86
Mrs. G. Hite, Apawamis	91	5	86
Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Baltusrol	93	6	87
Mrs. E. C. Stone, Belmont Springs, Mass.	95	8	87
Mrs. L. C. Dubois, Wee Burn	89	2	87
Mrs. C. J. Downey, Springfield	98	10	88
Mrs. W. C. Dennison, Cleveland	102	13	89
Mrs. W. Clay, Knickerbocker	102	12	90
Mrs. E. T. Gross, Providence	99	9	90
Mrs. R. F. Kimball, Brookline	99	8	91
Mrs. A. G. Rupfel, Hackensack	97	5	92
Mrs. W. P. Arnold, Abington	105	13	92
Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn	96	4	92
Mrs. E. G. Betz, Philadelphia	105	12	93
Mrs. T. S. B. Nielson, Arcola	106	13	93
Mrs. O. White, New Haven	107	13	94
Mrs. Hugh Halsell, Dallas	108	14	94
Mrs. D. M. Willard, Grassy Sprain	102	8	94
Mrs. E. T. Sayward, Swampscott	103	8	95
Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Brae Burn	109	11	98
Mrs. S. E. Bentley, Brae Burn	113	12	101

Harvard, Yale And Princeton Beginning Season This Week

The time to dig the old raccoon coat out from the moth balls has arrived—football, host to more fur raiment than any other sport, starts throughout the East in earnest tomorrow with Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, formerly known as the Big Three, attracting attention. Harvard entertains Bates, Princeton receives Amherst, and the Eli welcomes Maine. Of these three games Yale should have the easiest time winning.

Princeton may become the outstanding team of the East this season. Coach Fritz Crisler developed a well-grounded team last year and the addition of last year's undefeated freshman team is considered enough to rate the Tigers highly at this early date. Harvard is experimenting with a star-less aggregation that may or may not reach prominence. The Eli is being shaken somewhat by Reggie Root, the new coach and not much can be said yet.

Other major eastern elevens opening are Brown, Colgate, Carnegie Tech, Columbia, New York University and Syracuse. Brown faces Rhode Island State; Colgate plays St. Lawrence; New York University greets West Virginia Wesleyan, and Syracuse trys Clarkson. Carnegie Tech plays Pop Warner's Temple eleven and Columbia may get quite a testing from Lehigh.

Dartmouth, Cornell, Holy Cross, Fordham, Pittsburgh and the United States Military and Naval Academies will be playing their second contests of the 1933 season. No one of these elevens has scheduled much in the way of an agreement for tomorrow.

Lester Stoefen In Final of Singles

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Men's, women's and mixed-doubles teams engage in semifinals of the Pacific coast tennis championships here today, with contestants including three stars who have already advanced to the singles finals.

Dorothy Round, England, who will meet Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, for the singles championship tomorrow, pairs with a countrywoman, Mary Heeley. They take on Marion Hunt, San Francisco, and Jane Sharp, Pasadena. Miss Marble and Elizabeth M. Ryan, San Francisco, face Miss Carolin Babcock and Mrs. L. A. Harper, both Californians.

Lester Stoefen, Los Angeles, singles finalist by virtue of a 6—3, 6—0, 9—7 victory over Joseph Coughlin, San Francisco, yesterday, teams up with the latter against Neil Brown, Burlingame, and James Davies, San Francisco.

World Series Data

Standing of the Clubs

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Giants	2	1	.667
Senators	1	2	.333

Third Game Statistics

Attendance (paid)	25,727
Receipts (minus tax)	$113,415.00
Commissioner's share	17,012.25
Players' share	57,841.65
Each club's share	9,640.00
Each league's share	9,640.00

Total For Three Games

Attendance (paid)	107,860
Receipts (minus tax)	$442,578,000
Commissioner's share	66,386.70
Players' share	225,714.78
Each club's share	37,618.85
Each league's share	37,618.85

Wins Princeton Net Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6—Ralph J. Minnich '36 of Lorain, Ohio, defeated Hugh J. Lynch '34 of Elizabeth, N. J., in the singles final for the Princeton University tennis championship yesterday, 3—6, 4—6, 8—6, 6—0, 6—4. Lynch, captain-elect of the varsity tennis team, reached the final by defeating W. T. Thden 3d '36 and Minnich advanced by defeating William G. Foulke 2d, '34, captain of the 1932 varsity team.

Mexican Polo Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—A national polo association has been formed by enthusiastic fans and players of the game. The organization took place at a meeting at which Gen. Juan Azcarate, chief of the presidential staff, presided. Gen. Gilberto Limon was elected president.

Hampshire Rugbyists Win

BATH, Eng., Oct. 6 (Canadian Press)—Hampshire won the county Rugby championship yesterday, defeating Somerset, 6 to 3, in a hard-fought struggle. In the Rugby League, St. Helan's Recs lost to Warrington, 14 to 8, and Hull-Kingston defeated Bramley, 33 to 9.

Two Veterans Back Again For Purdue's Line

Coach Must Depend Largely on Sophomores for Vacant Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 6—If Coach Noble E. Kizer can build a strong line with mostly sophomores to pick from, Purdue University should again make a good showing in Big Ten football. The backfield will take care of itself, as it did for the last four years, when Boilermaker success was due largely to the ability of those composing the forward walls.

Only two veterans are left in the line, while the backfield lost only R. J. Horstman '33, all-star fullback. The backfield displays an experienced and versatile first-string quartet. Duane Purvis '35, and James E. Carter '35 are to be found at halfback positions. The fullback is J. F. Hecker '34, with Paul F. Pardonner '34 calling signals at quarterback. Every man in this backfield can run, kick or pass the ball—a dozen threats on every play.

Coach Kizer, nowever, does not depend upon these four men alone to do all of the ball carrying. Reserve strength is not lacking. W. R. Riblet '35, F. L. Stalcup '36 and M. W. Wright '36 are three able and ready substitutes for Purvis at left-half, while L. M. Pekelsma '34, L. E. Dailey '36 and V. J. Craig '35 may see action at right-half.

Fullback Hecker will be relieved by J. D. Moore '34 and H. L. Keegan '34. The rapid development of G. F. Basker '35 and the unusual ability of L. W. Decker '36 assure a lot of rivalry for this position. J. D. Sexton '34, T. J. Roy '34, R. W. Sandefur '35 and J. H. Burch '35 are the other reserve fullbacks.

Share Quarterback Honors

Pardonner and J. E. Beele '34 are sharing honors for quarterback. D. D. Toriello '35 will also call his share of the signals. Others who may see action are V. J. Cherico '35, F. J. Dubsky '36 and W. A. Krzewinski '36.

The line is being built around the tackles, Capt. W. P. (Dutch) Fehring '34 and Eddie F. Ungers '34, last year's regulars. If Kizer calls for a substitute for Captain Fehring, it may be C. D. Heldt '35 or T. T. Fehring '36, brother of the captain. At right tackle Ungers will have P. C. Emmons '34 as a substitute, with G. F. Srivnor '36, G. D. Dilling '34, R. T. Emmerson '34 and K. Poe '35 being held in reserve.

Keen rivalry exists in the fight for the position of center. C. J. Skovinski '36, 212-pound sophomore, is making a strong bid for the position, while A. C. Lawrence '34 works to retain his rightful inheritance. A. D. Bell '35 and E. D. Denton '35 may see some action. The other centers are B. B. Blank '35, J. B. Diebel '35 and J. L. Ferguson '36.

Febel at Left Guard

The left guard will be Frederick Febel '34, who may depend upon G. M. Engisch '34, C. E. Dahlbeck '36, G. E. Dennis '36 and F. J. Voss '36 for reserve power. The weight of the opposing linemen will determine whether or not R. C. (Rip) Peters '34, 150-pound guard, will be replaced by B. R. Huggins '34, who claims the advantage of weight over Peters. W. T. Sandefur '36, R. W. Jennings '35, A. Modzeleski '36 and D. C. Horsman '36 are all dependable substitutes.

G. H. Duggins '34 and E. P. Lowery '34, first-string ends, strengthen the possibilities of successful aerial attack. D. L. Anderson '34 and E. T. Davison '35 will see some action in the place of Duggins while K. M. McCaslin '36 and J. M. Sherbeck '36 await their chance to play. At right end Lowery may be pressed by the growing ability of F. J. Loebs '36. F. L. Haas '35, H. P. Guirl '36 and H. D. Adams '35 will also see a bit of action.

The ability of the backfield may be unknown unless the line is developed to a degree of strength sufficient to start each play off right. The only test of this is actual game play. Purdue has its first game with Ohio University tomorrow.

Pick-Ups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 6

THE weather man very nearly prevented the playing of the third game yesterday. A heavy drizzle began to fall at 12:30, just as the Giants took the field for batting practice. Rain fell in earnest at 1 o'clock, chasing the players to their respective dugouts. A small army of workmen covered the infield with one enormous sheet of canvas, and it remained there for 15 minutes. After the game finally did get going—15 minutes late—it was more like football weather than that which the baseball fan is in the habit of enjoying.

The President arrived a few moments before starting time and was given a tremendous ovation. When he threw out the first ball, the entire Washington team scrambled for it, and Heinie Manush was the fortunate one. He later had it autographed by the President.

Yesterday's shutout was the first in World Series competition since big George Earnshaw of the Philadelphia Athletics blanked the St. Louis Cardinals at Shibe Park on Oct. 6, 1931, two years ago today. Sylvester Johnson was the losing pitcher that day.

The Senators drove out four doubles in the third game, but this mark is some distance from the series record of eight, held by the Chicago White Sox and Pittsburgh Pirates. The Senators twice hit two in one inning. The high mark for doubles in a single inning is three, also held by the White Sox.

A few facts: It takes a long hit to clear any of the outfield fences in Griffith Stadium. All the double-decked stands in this park are in foul territory. A temporary press stand has been erected atop the grandstand roof between first and third bases. The United States Army Band marched around the field several times before the game started and then went out and sat in the left-field bleachers. The grandstand was filled, but there were wide open spaces in the bleachers. Terry had Herman Bell warming up in the "bull pen" as early as the first inning, and he must have pitched nearly a whole game out there before he relieved Fitzsimmons in the eighth.

Duke Netmen Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 6—Duke University players won both the singles and doubles championships of the fifth annual middle Atlantic intercollegiate lawn tennis play here yesterday. John P. Higgins, sophomore, of Red Bank, N. J., defeated Harvey W. Harris '35 of Raleigh, N. C., 6—0, 6—0, 6—2. Higgins, paired with Barnard T. Welch '34, of Rockville, Ind., defeated the University of North Carolina team of Harris and Walter M. Levitan '35, of Dorchester, Mass., 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Federal National Saved Salem Trust In 1931, Mulloney Says

Daniel C. Mulloney, indicted president of the closed Federal National Bank of Boston, following a short testimony today in United States Federal Court at a civil suit brought by Mr. Arthur Guy, State Bank Commissioner, in effort to recover a $90,000 collateral in behalf of the closed Salem Trust Company, told newspapermen that the Federal National saved the trust company from closing on Nov. 24, 1931, when the bank advanced $600,000 in cash to Federal Reserve agents for clearing house collections of the affiliated banks.

Before Mr. Mulloney concluded his statement, Mr. Marvin C. Taylor, his counsel, warned the indicted banker not to say any more at the present time. Mr. Mulloney declared, however, before he was interrupted by his lawyer, that on the morning of Nov. 24, Federal Reserve agents, by the Federal Governor's order, were on the steps of the Federal National Bank demanding immediate collection of "country papers," which is cash for the checks drawn by affiliated national banks. This, Mr. Mulloney said, was an unusual procedure, since the bank was usually warned when the federal agents were to collect the so called "country papers."

Asked whether or not he had ever inquired into the assets and liabilities of the Salem Trust Company, he said, "Yes." He said he had a talk with John A. Deery, jailed president of the Salem Trust Company.

Mr. Mulloney said that in his conversations with Mr. Deery he told him about the trust company's over draft. The Salem bank president informed Mr. Mulloney he would make good in cash, as he expected a large deposit which would not only take care of the over draft but also the other indebtedness of the bank.

Boss of Tammany Has Bull by the Horns

(Continued from Page 1)

severed from the patronage list and read out of the party.

Judge Samuel Seabury, father of the Fusion movement to rid the city of the incubus of machine political rule, says it is the Tammany of Tweed.

They Will Suffer—If

Political observers here declare that if it is Murphy's Tammany, strong action will quickly be forthcoming. Mr. Flynn and his Bronx cohorts, which are lined up solidly in revolt, will be made to suffer for their dereliction the fullest penalty within the power of the Wigwam. Nine of the Bronx leaders hold well-paying city jobs, with salaries as high as $13,390 a year.

If the shade of Murphy has passed from the Hall, these same observers envisage Mr. Curry and his Braves around their council table, viewing lugubriously the unprecedented bolting of an entire borough and singing in close harmony that pathetic old ballad, "Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight?"

Action of the Curry cincilmen, called for a session late this afternoon to pick an anti-Flynn campaign manager for the O'Brien ticket in the Bronx, is expected to indicate how much it on the Tammany proposes to put into its protest.

As matters stood when this was written, Harlem River, the dividing line between Manhattan and the Bronx, had been widened miles politically. Mr. Flynn did the engineering work. He started digging when, with Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster General, he launched the "independent" Democratic candidacy of Mr. McKee.

The secondary work came late yesterday, when he caused his county committee to break away from the regular Democratic ticket, of which he himself was a sponsor and to which the committees of the five counties of the Greater City were pledged, and adopt resolutions of support to the McKee insurgent slate.

Third Ticket Completed

The action, which brought the Flynn backing of the McKee candidacy out in the open for the first time, came with the completion of the third party ticket listing an assortment of Alfred E. Smith, independent and organization Democrats.

Among these are Mr. James J. Hoey, a close friend of Mr. Smith and Mayor O'Brien campaign manager in the special mayoralty contest last year, for borough president of Manhattan, and Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, one-time assistant district attorney of New York County and counsel for the Senate banking investigation, for district attorney of New York County.

Mr. McKee in announcing the ticket declared he was presenting a group of citizens "actuated by only one desire—to bring New York City back to the position it should hold and to clean out every racketeer who has come in, or is trying to come in."

In putting his machine on record for unanimous indorsement of the McKee ticket, Mr. Flynn asserted that the public had lost faith in Tammany and its appointed nominees and that, believing duty transcended party in this crisis in city affairs, the Bronx County Democratic Committee had decided to back Mr. McKee as a leader who could save and serve the city as President Roosevelt, Mr. Smith and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman had served the state and nation.

Irish Start Movement For Adoption of NRA

DUBLIN, Irish Free State (AP)—The American National Recovery Act is being closely studied in the Irish Free State, and a move is under way to impress the Government with the desirability of taking similar steps in this country.

The Federation of Irish Industries already has prepared a report on the act for presentation to Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry.

General Motors Gets Cab Order

Orders for more than 1500 taxicabs have been received from members of Radio Fleet Owners, Inc., of New York by General Motors Truck Company. Delivery of new cabs will begin on or before Oct. 15 and cabs will be placed in service immediately.

Mussolini Ready to Begin Work On Last Link in Fascist State

(Continued from Page 1)

temporary, since the said sections, owing to their cumbrous nature, were unable to act as liaison bodies between the several economic activities, and still less to deal with the particular problems of each productive group. The sections of the National Council of Corporations may be most useful for the study of general problems connected with a particular branch of production, such as agriculture, industry, commerce, but experience has shown the need of proper organs entrusted with the task of corporations as laid down by the Labor Charter.

Connecting Up Syndicates

Here again, the Government will move cautiously in setting up corporations. One of the most delicate aspects of the problem concerns the selection of the branches of the nation's economic activity that must be represented by groups or category corporations. It is evident that if corporations were at once formed for every single branch of productive activity, hundreds of corporations would have to be established, and this would generate confusion.

The corporations will have the following two tasks assigned to them: (1) to connect, by means of a common hierarchy, the syndicates of both employers and employees of each branch of production for which they are formed—the aim being to secure perfect collaboration between the various groups in the supreme interest of the nation, by overcoming all difficulties between the supposedly rival factors of production; and (2) to represent as unitary organs the economic interests of the groups, for which they have been constituted, both in relation to the other categories, or groups, and the state.

The corporations will have advisory and legislative functions. They will exercise the former whenever a ministerial department calls on them for an opinion in any matter coming within their respective purview. The judicial functions, on the other hand, can only be exercised in a very restricted field. They will act as a legislative authority in economic matters, when the interests which the corporation represents, acting through their federal organs and with the consent of the head of the Government, desire to defer to it the task of regulating collective economic relations between several categories of producers. Finally, the corporation has a conciliatory function, when the parties to a labor dispute agree to refer it to the corporation rather than to the Labor Court; in this case, its award will have executive force.

Smoothing Out Disparities

The powers thus assigned will enable the corporations to act on such questions as smoothing out wage disparities in a given occupation; regulating conditions of apprenticeship and vocational training by issuing and supervising the enforcement of general and binding rules; coördinating credit, welfare and labor-exchange activities. The Government will defer to them many of the tasks hitherto assigned to special ad hoc commissions and committees. They will also be the proper organs for negotiating inter-guild agreements as between guilds representing the sometimes contrasting interests of commerce, agriculture and industry.

It seems probable that corporations, at least in the initial period, will be set up only for those branches of production whose complex activities require particular attention for the discipline of economic relations. For instance, in one corporation there may be representatives of the metallurgical and mechanical industries; in a corporation of building trades there may be represented the producers of cement and bricks, and the builders themselves, namely, the consumers of cement and bricks. The settlement and discipline of these interests may therefore take place in the presence and with the direct participation of all those who contribute to the productive activity of those given branches of production. The formation of corporations is thus destined to be a further step toward that corporative discipline, which must conciliate private initiative with the supreme interests of the nation.

The corporations have yet another task, namely, to regulate the relations between the various corporations themselves. The corporations represent economic categories or groups; these economic categories are in turn, directly or indirectly, related to one another. Differences between the various categories may easily arise, and these are to be settled by means of intercorporative agreements. In one and the same branch of production, for instance in industry, there may co-exist corporations, each of which will represent interests often in contrast with those represented by other corporations. The possibility of these contrasts appears even greater in case of corporations representing different groups, but having somewhat similar interests. Hence the need of harmonizing the interests of the various corporations.

The formation of corporations completes the structure of the corporative state. The structure may be compared to a pyramid; at the foot are the syndicates, and at the apex is the Minister of Corporations and president of the National Council of Corporations—Signor Mussolini.

Letourner Retains Title

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Chile Enters Budget Early for Approval Of 1934 Allowances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—After its experience with this year's budget, which took six months to secure parliamentary approval, the Government is planning ahead for the 1934 estimates and has already sent the budget for next year to Congress.

The total estimated income for 1934 does not exceed 845,000,000 pesos, or 100,000,000 less than the amount approved this year. Expenditure is estimated at approximately the same amount which is also 100,000,000 less than at present.

Several reasons are given for lower income. No allowance has been made for nitrate and iodine whose revenue proceeds are placed at 140,000,000 pesos for the present year. A special message to Congress accompanying the 1934 estimates, referring specifically to this item, says:

"In existing circumstances it is not possible to estimate the income from this source and whatever it may be it will be preferable to devote it to stimulating the foreign market and to the gradual payment of the foreign debt."

Next year, also, there is no allowance for profits in coining money or selling State bonds. The first produced 24,000,000 pesos this year and the second slightly more than this amount.

On the other hand, in the coming year taxation will produce revenue every month whereas this year tardy passage of the budget cost five months' collections of the sales and other taxes.

The most important reduction in expenditure is shown in the public debt service—50,000,000 pesos—in virtue of the law authorizing consolidation of State debts to the central bank and the handing over to the Caja de Amortisacion of the long-term internal debt.

The expenditure in direct assistance to unemployed is reduced because there has been a "substantial reduction in the number of jobless." The total number of Chilean manual workers unemployed today is placed no higher than 50,000. The problem of "intellectual unemployment" is much more acute.

Canadian Airman Takes Plane Over Rockies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta.—A new air lane was recently tested out when Capt. William Holland piloted his airplane in a direct line over the towering peaks of the Rockies from Banff to Vancouver. The journey by this direct route was made in four and a half hour's flying time and it is believed this aerial venture will open up new possibilities in air transportation between the prairie provinces and the Pacific coast.

Heretofore, the flights over the Rocky Mountains have followed the roundabout route of the railway which follows the mountain passes. Captain Holland's route took him over the Simpson Pass, the Briscoe range and over the Selkirk ranges, passing across the Arrowlake and alighting at Vernon in the Okanagan Valley to refuel before crossing the interior plateau and the Cascade range.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Prices Shift To Lower Level In Spotty Trading

Weakness in Commodities Bearish Factor—Mild Late Rally

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Heaviness in commodities cast an unfavorable influence over the equity market today, and losses of fractions to 2 or more points ranged throughout the list.

There was a moderate recovery from the lows in the late dealings. United States Smelting lost about 5 points, and National Distillers, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, McIntyre and United States Industrial alcohol sagged around 2.

United States Steel, American Telephone and Case were off a point or more each. A few specialties resisted.

Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

In the early hours equities shifted from one foot to another, and minor gains and losses gave the list a decidedly spotty appearance.

Some specialties showed a tendency to improve at one time, but profit-taking in the metals brought a later shading of prices in most categories.

The trading volume was considerably under that of the previous session. The markets appeared to be waiting for developments in the Administration's fiscal program. Grains turned rather heavy in the afternoon and cotton and other commodities were a trifle irregular.

Freight Loadings

Carrier stocks, as a whole, failed to exhibit any unusual enthusiasm over a reported increase in freight car loadings for the week ended Sept. 30, of 9158 over the previous week. The total of 661,827 cars, however, was 40,169 ahead of the like week in 1932. The week's gain was largely seasonal.

Interpretations of the continued decline in brokerage loans from the year's high of $967,000,000 are various. Some market analysts deduce that the dropping figures mean that stocks are passing from weak to stronger hands. The Federal Reserve System reported a decline of about $16,000,000 in these loans during the last week. The record aggregate was reached in the first week of October, 1929, at $6,804,000,000.

While the Reserve System, during the week ended Wednesday, showed further purchases of $35,000,000 in Government securities, this was more than offset by a seasonable rise of $57,000,000 in money in circulation. Excess member bank reserves amounted to a little less than $750,000,000 compared with nearly $800,000,000 at the end of the previous week.

Bond Market Firm

A general firmness of tone again featured the bond market today. U. S. Governments crept to slightly higher levels and corporate sections of the list showed a considerable number of modest gains. Trading volume receded somewhat from that of yesterday.

Among secondary rails and other semi-speculative issues demand was selective and a little less weighty in the aggregate than on the previous day. Most loans of the Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Northern Pacific, New York Central and other important carriers continued to give a good account of themselves, rising fractionally above yesterday's closing levels.

There was a further good demand for some of the low-priced utility loans, of which American & Foreign Power 5s were the day's feature. These bonds rose about 2 points in the early trading, crossing 40 and extending the week's gain to five points or so. The company has many operating properties in South America, and buying was attributed to rising hopes of currency stabilization for parts of the southern continent.

Price swings were narrow, and trading rather quiet in the foreign division. French Government 7½s slipped a couple of points from their peak level of yesterday. German, Italian and Japanese issues were inclined to sag. South Americans were irregular.

Chicago Grain Prices Continue Lower Today

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Stop loss selling jolted grain values severely today, and swept most of the cereals to the bottommost price levels that exchange regulations would allow in any 24-hour period.

Traders generally asserted the prime factor was absence of definite announcement of Administration monetary plans. Eastern houses were conspicuous sellers of wheat and corn in the late dealings. Rye, corn and oats trading ceased when at times extreme low prices were reached.

Wheat closed excited at a rally of about 1 cent from the day's extreme low point, which was within ⅛ cent of the maximum 5 cent break permissible. For wheat, the finish was 3½-4⅛ under yesterday, corn 4-4¼ down, oats 3-3⅛ down and provisions unchanged to 32 cents setback.

Union Pacific Traffic Gains

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 6—Freight records of Union Pacific at this junction point show a 300 per cent increase in volume over September, 1932, local and through shipments considered as a whole. Railroad employment at this point had reached normal proportions. Bulk of the traffic has been fruit and lumber, although heavy shipments of sugar, livestock and foodstuffs, increased noticeably.

Cotton Trading Declines

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—A decline of more than a dollar a bale in cotton today was attributed to continued southern hedging and scattering liquidation promoted by the heavy wheat and stock markets and a talk of possible further delays in the announcement of the cotton loan plan. December contracts worked off to 9.13 in the mid-afternoon market, when active months showed net losses of 20 to 24 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Last Oct. 5
12¾	3		Adams Express	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	200	17¼	17	17	17½
12½	5½		Addressograph	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	9⅛
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	900	104¼	102	102	103
33	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	12100	27⅜	25¼	26	27
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	4200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	2800	139	135¾	137¾	136½
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	1300	16½	15¾	16½	16⅜
24	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
47	18½	2	Amerada	2500	44½	42⅜	43	45¾
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	200	25½	25½	25½	27¼
28½	8		Am Bank Note	400	14½	14½	14½	15
16⅜	1		Am Beet Sugar	5500	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
64	2¾		Am Beet Sug pf	60	54	53½	53½	54
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	33	31⅞	31⅞	33
26¼	4⅜		Am Can	4200	92⅜	91	92½	92
134	112	7	Am Can pf	300	131¾	131¾	131¾	133
39¾	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	1500	28¾	27¼	27⅞	28½
59¾	15		Am Car & F pf	200	43	43	43	43
51⅜	34	3†	Am Chicle	200	46	46	46	46
89⅞	13		Am Com Alcohol	13000	23⅞	18⅝	18⅝	20¼
109¾	3⅞		Am & For Pow	5400	10⅜	9¼	9⅜	19⅛
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow 2pf	400	20¾	20½	20½	21⅜
35⅞	6⅛		Am & For Pow 6	100	14	14	14	15
27¼	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	700	18½	14⅞	15	15¼
17⅛	3⅛		Am Ice	600	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅞
15⅛	4¼		Am International	3700	10¼	9⅝	10	10
3½	¼		Am La France	200	1	1	1	1⅛
39⅛	5⅞		Am Locomotive	1300	32⅛	31⅛	31⅜	32¾
23⅝	3⅛		Am Metal	2600	20	19⅛	20¼	20⅝
72	15½		Am Metal 6%	300	51½	51½	51½	71⅛
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	8500	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	8
41⅛	9⅛	1½	Am P&L6% pf	400	23	22	22	23½
19	9⅝		AmRadiator	5800	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	14
31⅞	8¾		Am Rolling Mill	2900	19½	18¼	18⅝	19
4½	⅛		Am Shi p& Com	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
52½	10⅝		Am Smelt & ef	29400	47¼	44	45½	47¼
93	31		Am Smelt & R pf	400	93	92	92	89⅞
73	20½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	63½	63	63	
27	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	900	22	21	21	22
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	50	50	50	50	
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	200	39½	39	39	
74	21*	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	64	62¾	62¾	64½
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	104½	104½	104½	
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	12300	121	118⅞	120	120½
25	3¾		Am Type Fndrs	3700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4
37⅞			Am Type F pf	600	8	7½	7½	8¾
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Water W & E	6600	23½	21⅝	22⅜	23½
17	3⅛		Am Woolen	5600	12¾	11⅝	12½	11⅝
61⅞	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	5200	55½	53	55½	52
4⅛	⅜		Am Writ Pap ct	200	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅞
10⅜	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7	7	7	7⅞
85	37⅜	2	Amerada Corp	13600	16⅝	15⅝	15¾	16⅜
15½	4½		Anaconda Wire	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
38¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	900	23¼	23	23	23½
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	500	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26½
5	1⅛		Armour Ill A	1200	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
5	¾		Armour Ill B	1100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
93	7		Armour Ill pf	2700	52	50	50	50½
20	3½		Atto Dry Goods	400	14½	14¼	14¼	15
80½	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	2600	55¼	53	54¼	54⅛
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
31⅜	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1600	28	26½	26½	27⅞
30½	9		Atlas Powder	200	26	26	26	
28¼	11½		Atlas Tack	400	27	27	27	27½
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	2600	48⅜	48	48⅜	48
9⅜	4½		Austin Nichols	300	6¼	6	6	6
16⅞	5½		Aviation Corp Del	4800	9⅝	9	9	9¼
			—B—					
17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	3600	13⅜	12½	12½	13
37⅞	8½		Balt & Ohio	4200	27⅜	26¼	26½	27⅞
11	3		Barnsdall A	2600	9⅜	9	9½	9⅝
27	7		Beatrice Cream	200	14	14	14	14
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	61	61	61	63
12½	3½		Belding Hem	400	9¾	9⅛	9½	9
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
15	13¾		1½Beni Ind Loan	500	14½	14¼	14¼	14
21½	6½		Bendix Aviation	1600	15⅞	15½	15½	15⅝
33¼	9		Best & Co	400	27	27	27	27¼
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	4600	34⅞	33¼	33⅜	34½
82	35¼		Beth Steel pf	400	55¾	54	55¾	56
29½	6⅝		Bigelow Sanford	110	24	23½	24	
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	900	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¾
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	2600	46¾	42¾	45¼	43⅝
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	5400	23¾	23	23½	23⅝
2.⅝	5½		Borg Warner	300	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
14⅝	8⅜		Briggs Mfg	900	9⅜	9	9	9⅜
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	500	32⅞	31	31⅜	30¾
87⅞	55½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	65	64	64	65¾
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	12½
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
43¼	8½		Byers	1100	27	25⅞	25⅞	27
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	600	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
38	3		Budd Mfg pf	10	25¾	25¼	25¼	26½
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	300	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾
13¼	2½		Bulard	200	7	7	7	7½
13	1¾		Burns Bros pf	50	6½	6½	6½	
20⅞	6⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	500	14½	14	14⅜	14¾
4¼	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	3	3	3	3
7½	1¼		Butterick	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
			—C—					
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	100	23	23	23	23
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	100	1½	1½	1½	
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	7200	32¼	30	30½	31⅜
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	3200	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	200	28	28	28	
79½	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	40	74	74	74	
103½	30½		Case Thrcsh	2400	71	66½	67¼	69½
96¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	70½	70½	70½	
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	1900	21⅜	20½	20½	21
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	49600	51¼	48⅛	50⅛	48⅝
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	600	35¼	33½	33½	34
11⅝	2		Century Ribbon	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	30	92	88	88	94
44¾	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	16400	36¾	36¼	36⅞	38⅝
7⅝	1		Certain-Teed	1100	3⅜	3	3	
23½	7½		Checker Cab Mfg	100	22½	22½	22½	22
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	39	38½	39	39
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4200	42¾	42⅛	42¾	42½
7⅜	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	100	8	8	8	8
11¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	3200	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	2400	9½	9	9⅛	9⅛
3⅞	2⅛		Chi Pneu Tool	300	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	7¼
10⅝	2		Chi Rock Isl&P	100	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
15	2⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	200	7	6½	6½	
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
22⅜	6⅛		Chi Yellow Cab	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
34	5		Chicksha Cot O	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
52¾	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	74600	45¼	42¾	43⅞	42⅞
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1000	16½	15¼	15½	15½
3⅝	⅛		City Stores	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2¼	⅛		City Stores v.t.c	800	2	1⅞	2	2
14¼	5		Clark Equipment	60	8½	8½	8½	8½
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	300	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14¾
23	3		Collins & Aikman	2200	21⅜	20½	20½	21¼
17⅜	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	500	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
28½	9	50a	Columbia Gas	30200	14⅜	13⅜	14	14¾
27¾	6⅜		Columbia Pic vtc	300	24½	24	24	24½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	400	54	52	52	54¼
19	4		Comm Credit	900	16⅞	16	16⅞	17
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	21½	21½	21½	
95¾	70	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf					
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	36⅛	34⅞	34⅞	35½
97⅞	84	6	Comm Inv Tr cv pf					
57¾	9	.60	Comm Solvents	61400	39⅛	36⅜	38⅝	38
6⅛	1⅜		Comwlth & So	8600	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	30½	30	30	31
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	9800	26	24½	25½	25
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
43¾	5⅞		Consol Filb I pf	500	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
64½	30½	3.40	Consol Gas	23100	42⅜	40⅜	41¼	42
5½	2⅛		Consol Laundries	600	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
15¾	5		Consol Oil	17300	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	13⅜
10⅝	1½		Consol Oil Cu pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10¼	1⅛		Container A	600	8	7	7	7¼
4½	¼		Container B	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	200	13	13	13	13
3½	½		Cont Baking B	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
69	35¼	2	Cont Can	1200	67¼	65½	66	66⅜
17⅛	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	400	10	9	10	9¼
87⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	26⅝	26	26	26
4	1		Cont Motors	1500	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅜
19⅝	4⅞		Cont Oil	9200	17⅞	16⅝	17¼	17¾
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	4100	89	87½	88⅜	89
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	135½	131½	135½	
7½	2⅜		Coty	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
25	22	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	29⅜	29	29	29⅝
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	400	39	38	38	39
8½	1		Crown Zellerbach	300	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
37½	9		Crucible Steel	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
4⅜	½		Cuba Co	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11⅞	1⅛		Cuban Am Sug	900	4½	4¼	4¼	5
68	10		Cuban Am S pf	40	26	25	25¼	
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1600	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	45¼
32¼	6½		Curtis Publishg	200	20	19½	19½	20
66	30		Curtis Pub pf	300	51	50	50	
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	1300	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	400	5	4⅞	5	5
21	4¼		Cutler Hammer	100	13	13	13	14
			—D—					
8¾	1⅜		Davega St	600	8	8	8	8
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
49	5¾		Deere & Co	4400	32½	29¼	30½	31
93¾	37⅜		Del & Hudson	500	64	63	63	63¾
46	17		Del Lack & W	3900	29¾	27	27½	28½
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	200	6⅜	6	6	
33⅞	10		Devoe & Ray A	600	31½	30¼	31	32
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	300	26	25¾	25¾	26⅜
31	26½	1½†	Diamond M pf	100	29½	29¼	29½	29¾
39½	12		Dome Mnes	45000	39½	36⅞	37	38⅝
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	400	20⅝	20	20½	
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	900	14¼	13¾	13¾	14
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	8400	78¾	75⅝	77	78
			—E—					
10	1⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	600	4⅝	4½	4½	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	800	79¾	79	79¾	79¾
16	3½	20b	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	13	12½	12½	12¾
5¼	⅝		Eitington Schild	500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
23	4		Eitington S pf	200	15	15	15	15
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	1800	18½	17⅛	17½	17¼
8¼	1		Elec Boat	600	4	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
4¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	800	3	2⅝	2⅞	3
15⅜	3⅛		Elec Pow & Lt	4200	7	6⅜	6⅞	7
36½	7½		Elec Pow & Lt pf	600	15⅞	15½	15½	15¾
32⅜	6½		El Pw&L 6% pf	500	13⅜	13	13	13½
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	43	43	43	43
4	1⅛		Elk Horn Coal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	122	122	122	
49⅞	15		Engineers Ps ww	100	20½	20½	20½	19¾
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	700	9⅝	9	9⅝	
25⅜	3¾		Erie RR	600	17	16	16½	16¼
29¼	4½		4rie RR 1pf	200	16⅜	16½	16½	16¼
23½	2½		4rie RR 2pf	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
18¼	3		Eureka Vacuum	300	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
			—F—					
11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	200	7	6¾	6¾	7
11⅜	¾		Fed Motor Tr	400	6½	6½	6½	6½
6¾	1⅝		Fed Water Serv	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	26	26	26	26
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	1600	23½	22¼	22½	22⅝
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	50	49½	49⅞	49½
101	80	6	Florsheim S pf	10	92	92	92	
23	4½		Foster Wheeler	600	15⅜	14½	14½	15
26¼	13⅜	1	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19½	19	19	19¼
19	12½		Fox Film A	800	16½	16	16	16⅛
47⅜	16¼	2	Freeport Texas	4600	45	41⅞	41⅞	44¾
			—G—					
12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	31½	30½	31½	32
27	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	500	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
20½	11½	1	Gen Baking	700	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
108¼	99½	8	Gen Baking pf	50	104½	104	104	104½
10½	2		Gen Bronze	900	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
11½	3		Gen Cable	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
30¼	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	10600	20½	19¼	19¾	20¼
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1900	36½	35	35⅞	35¾
2⅞	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
18½	7		Gen G&E 7% A	20	13	13	13	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	1400	56	65¼	65¼	68⅛
103½	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	100	105	105	105	104⅞
35¾	16	1	Gen Motors	49200	31½	29¼	30½	30⅛
10⅛	2½		Gen Out Ad	400	5⅞	5	5	5⅛
24	5½		Gen Out Ad A	100	11	11	11	10⅞
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	36	36	36	36½
4⅝	⅜		Gen Realty	1200	2	2	2	2
38½	9⅜		Gen Steel Cas pf	90	30	30	30	30
20¼	9⅜		Gillette Saf Raz	1200	13½	12¾	13	13
75	47⅜	5	Gillette S R pf	300	59	59	59	58
7⅜	¾		Gimbel Bros	800	5	4⅜	4¾	5
20	3¾		Glidden	1800	16	15½	16	16½
91½	48	7	Glidden pf	110	67½	65½	67½	65½
16	3		Gobel (Adolf)	900	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
27⅝	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1100	21	20½	20½	20¾
90	68	6	Gold & Stock	40	78½	78½	78½	
21½	3		Goodrich	2600	14⅛	13¼	14	14
65	9		Goodrich pf	400	36	35⅝	35½	
47½	9¼		Goodyear	2800	36¼	34	34⅜	35¼
17½	7⅝		Gotham Silk Hos	600	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜	10¼
73	41	7	Goth S R pf ww	50	70	70	70	70
6¾	1		Graham-Paige	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15⅝	3⅜		Granby	400	10⅞	10¼	10¼	11
10⅜	3⅝		Grand Union	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
36⅜	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	28	28	28	27¾
33	4⅝		Great Nor pf	3200	20¾	19	20¾	20⅜
16⅜	5½		Great Nor Ore	100	11	11	11	11¼
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	20200	41	38⅝	39	40
4⅝	⅝		Grigsby-Grunow	700	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
4½	¼		Guantanamo Sug	500	1¾	1½	1½	
			—H—					
25½	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
9½	1⅛		Hahn Dept Sto	900	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
38½	9		Hahn D S pf	100	22	22	22	
85	45½	7	Hanna (M A) pf	100	82	82	82	80
7½	⅜		Hat Corp of Am	40	3	3	3	3
73	30	6	Kendall Co pf	10	60½	60½	60½	
26	7⅜		Kennecott Cop	24500	23⅛	21¾	22¾	23¼
16⅞	5½	.80	Kresge	2700	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
105	68	7	Kresge pf	10	100	100	100	
35⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	2600	22⅜	22	22¼	22⅜
			—L—					
12⅜	3¾		Lee Rubber	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
6⅜	1		Lehigh Val Coal	100	3	3	3	3
12	1½		Lehigh V Coal pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼

Financial: News and Comment

Hog Market Is Featured by A Big Price Rise

Cattle Lower While Lambs Are Strong to Higher at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—A sharp advance in the hog market featured the livestock trade this week at the Union Stock Yards here, 50 cents and more being added to the price list in vogue at the close of last week in some instances.

The cattle market closed lower than a week ago, and lambs strong to higher, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings sold mostly 25 cents lower, although trade was very uneven, some weights showing less decline and others more. Strictly choice 1100-1250-pound steers topped the market at $6.90, best heavy beeves making $6.75, while bulk of the supply turned at $6.25 downward. Better grade light heifers held steady, topping at $6.40, but lower grades and heavy heifers sold weak to 25 cents down.

A 25-50-cent downturn was recorded in the cow market, low cutters and cutters selling mainly at $1.25-$1.75, and most grass fat cows, $2-$2.50, only specialties making $3 or above. Bulls sold off 25 cents at $3 downward for sausage descriptions. The vealer market declined 50 cents to $1, bulk selling at $5-$6, odd head up to $7. Stockers and feeders dropped 25-40 cents, selling mainly at $3-$4.50, choice 700-pound feeders making $4.90, and calves $5.

Hog receipts were curtailed sharply this week, being the smallest in more than a decade, and an advance of 25-60 cents was scored, weights above 250 pounds showing the most upturn. This was due to the fact that the supplies showed definite signs of changing from the old crop to the new crop, 180-240 pound averages comprising the bulk this week, and quality showed considerable improvement over last week.

Pig and packing sows advanced mostly 50 cents, compared with the close last week. The extreme top reached $5.45 on Wednesday, equaling the season's peak, while the closing top was $5.25. Better grade 140-240 pounds bulked late at $5-$5.25, mostly $5.10 up; 250-290 pounds, $4.75-$5.10; 300-400 pounds, $4-$4.75, best 350 pounds, $4.35; pigs, $4-$5; packing sows, $3.50-$4; smooth lightweights to $4.15 and above, and extreme weights $3.35 down.

Choice range lambs closed strong to 25 cents higher than late last week, others mostly steady, while ewes sold weak and feeding lambs strong. A late top of $7.40 was paid for strictly choice range lambs, while most natives turned at $7 downward. Common to choice ewes brought $1.50-$2.50, few $2.75. Feeding lambs went out mostly at $6-$6.40

General Electric Generators To Be Biggest in World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 6—The General Electric Company has just received a contract from the United States Bureau of Reclamation calling for two huge generators to be used on the Boulder Dam project. These generators will be bigger in size, both physical and electrical, than any ever built before. They will be constructed at the plant here and work will be started at once as the first is scheduled for completed installation early in 1935, and the other the latter part of the same year.

The generators are rated at 82,500 kva. Previously, the world's largest generators were those built in the Schenectady plant for the Dneiprstroy project in Russia, rated at 77,500 kva.

The Boulder Dam generators will be smaller in diameter but both higher and heavier than the U. S. S. R. generators. The two to be constructed now by the General Electric Company will have an overall diameter of 40 feet and height of 32 feet above floor level. Each will weigh more than 2,000,000 pounds; the U. S. S. R. units, the previous heaviest ones, weigh approximately 1,800,000 pounds each.

World Tin Consumption In Year Up 11,200 Tons

For the year ended July, 1933, tin consumption throughout the world was 111,200 tons, an increase of 11,200 over 1932. Amount consumed in July is estimated at 13,000 tons, against 9382 the first month of 1933, says the International Tin Research & Development Council.

United States tinplate industry, the world's largest tin consuming industry, used 25 per cent or 4000 tons more during the period than in 1932. There was the same proportionate increase in the French tinplate industry and almost the same or 24 per cent in German tinplate output.

In seven months ended July, 1933, tin production of restricting countries fell 10,000 tons to 40,000 from the corresponding period of 1932. Production of non-restricting countries increased 2600 to 9800.

United Dyewood Corporation

United Dyewood Corporation has called a special meeting of stockholders Dec. 7 to authorize a recapitalization plan by which par of the 45,000 shares of preferred and 139,183 shares of common, both $100 par, will be reduced to $10 par. This will reduce capital to $5,891,830 from $18,418,330. The capital surplus of $12,526,470 thereby created will be available as a reserve against contingencies as directors may deem advisable, and will make possible the writing down of the present $17,846,393 book value of investment in subsidiaries.

Unfreeze Deposits Of $398,735,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 6

A TOTAL of $398,735,000 in frozen deposits is involved in the list of 376 banks for which reorganization plans have been approved by the Treasury.

Of this amount, the Treasury estimated today, depositors will receive approximately 50 per cent when the banks carry out the plans agreed upon and are licensed to open for business.

A total of $31,151,000 in unrestricted deposits is held by the 376 banks.

"While frozen deposits of these national banks amount to $398,735,000, this does not mean that such a sum will be released to depositors when and if reorganization plans are acted upon and individual banks are reopened," the Treasury said.

Coursing Along the Trade Stream

Going West

Arizona, finding its population increased by 17,000 during the past year, also sees reason to expect gains in its cotton, citrus fruit, and copper industries. The cotton crop is reported heavier per acre than for many years, the citrus crop is in excellent condition and is favored in its prospective market by short crops, in southern Texas, and a few copper mines are reopening, with operators seeing possible higher prices.

In the Black Again

After operating in the red for the first and second quarters of its fiscal year, Montgomery Ward & Co., in August showed a net profit of about $1,000,000. September sales also held up well in the mail order division, despite expiration of the midsummer catalogue. On the whole September sales are expected to show another substantial increase over those of a year ago.

Men Wanted

MELBOURNE, Vic. — There are more positions available in commercial and industrial pursuits than there are qualified persons to fill them, according to a recent report to the Council of the University of Melbourne. The University Appointments Board announces a gratifying response to a circular sent to principals of leading industrial and commercial concerns.

Steady Climb

F. W. Woolworth Co. continues to show consistent gains in sales. The figure for September was 11.2 per cent higher than last year, while the total for August was 11.5 per cent ahead of August, 1932.

Things Are Moving

Freight records of the Union Pacific Railroad show a 300 per cent increase in volume over September, 1932, local and through shipments considered as a whole. Railroad employment at this point had reached normal proportions.

Hard Facts Encouraging

STOCKHOLM—The demand for Swedish iron and steel has increased greatly over last year, current figures show. In the charcoal pig iron industry the first six months of 1933 showed that 30,000 tons were exported, while last year for the same period there were only 12,800 tons shipped out. During the first six months of 1933 more than 1,200,000 tons of iron ore were exported while in the first half of 1932 the total was but 920,000 tons. Compared with the figures of January, employment has gained by 50,000, there now being but 138,855 registered unemployed in Sweden.

Cocoa Active

With one exception the volume of trading on the New York Cocoa Exchange in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 was the largest on record, according to the annual report of Mr. Howard T. McKee, president. Only the year ended on Sept. 30, 1929 was greater. The current turnover was 1,343,820,000 pounds against 1,040,070,000 the preceding year.

Conversation Resumed

In Chicago telephone installations exceeded disconnections by 5688 during September. A year ago the Illinois Bell Telephone Company reported a loss of 2270 in the city. Last month's gain was the first since May, 1930.

Down, Then Up

Although industrial production in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District declined in August and the first part of September, general employment and pay rolls have risen considerably since July, reflecting increases in wages and decreases in working hours under the industrial codes. Retail sales, after a sharp drop in July, showed unusual increase in August and continued fairly active in September. Wholesale business declined in August, but increased in September.

Carriers Wait

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng. — As evidence of reviving shipping activity on the River Tyne, a vessel from the continent, for the first time in the last five years, had to wait for a discharging berth in North Shields. At Wallsend, too, the number of shipbuilding orders in hand is the largest for some years.

Panama Canal Fees Rise

BALBOA, C. Z., Oct. 6—A total of 408 ships, which paid $1,758,587 in fees, passed through the Panama Canal in September, the largest monthly figure this year.

New York Banks Bow to Pressure Of R. F. C. Head

Will Not Sell Preferred Shares But Will Add to Capital Setup

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—While borrowing nothing from the Federal Reserve, and vehemently asserting that they obviously do not need any more funds, the New York banks are seriously considering the sale of perhaps as much as $100,000,000 in notes to augment their capital.

This is at the behest of Jesse Jones, head of the R. F. C. who has come to New York twice within the last fortnight to plead with the Wall Street institutions to take some R. F. C. money, through selling it some preferred stock.

The idea behind the suggestion is that banks throughout the country have been reluctant to issue shares to the R. F. C. and this reluctance is hampering the Government's credit expansion program.

There is sharp disagreement among the New York bankers as to whether the offer should be accepted. If it is, leading banking quarters believe they will offer capital notes, rather than preferred stock, to avoid certain legal complications. Some suggest that if the notes are sold, it may not be to the R. F. C. but to the banks' stockholders. They point out that the R. F. C. could appear as underwriting the offering, although it would not actually have to take any of it.

Important banking quarters are inclined to the opinion that the suggestion will finally be adopted, for patriotic reasons, whether the banks like it or not.

September Profit Of Alaska Juneau Shows Good Gain

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6—Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company reports September profit of $105,900 after operating expenses and development charges, but before depreciation, depletion and federal taxes; compared with $85,700 in September, 1932. For nine months ended Sept. 30, last, profit before depreciation, depletion and federal taxes was $1,045,400, compared with $845,200 in the first nine months of the previous year.

The company estimated gross for September at $270,500, compared with $233,000 in September, 1932, and for the nine months at $2,416,500, compared with $2,357,800 in the first nine months last year.

It did not figure September profit resulting from the premium received on gold by selling it at the world price.

The company says that the premium received in September may approximate $10 an ounce. The company mined 12,917 ounces of gold during September, which, figured on a premium of $10 an ounce, would raise the company's profits for the month $129,712, which would bring total profit for the month to $235,072.

The company estimated that this premium amounted to $110,000 in August.

India Halves Its Textile Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A big drop in the amount of printed, dyed and colored cotton materials imported by India between 1914 and 1933 was shown in a report by Mr. Lennox B. Lee, chairman of the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., at the thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting here recently.

The totals from all sources during the Indian fiscal year 1913-1914 were 832,000,000 yards, of which 770,000,000 came from Great Britain, but in 1932-1933 the total imports were 424,000,000 yards, of which only 194,000,000 was of British origin, said Mr. Lee.

Britain, he continued, lost three-quarters of her pre-war trade, while Japan's in the same period had risen from approximately 500,000 to 214,000,000 yards. In the Egyptian market Japanese competition had risen from 7 per cent of the total print imports in 1931 to 21 per cent in 1932, and in the first six months of 1932 to 48 per cent, the figure for the month of June being over 63 per cent. The low prices of sugar, rubber and tea, he continued, had affected the purchasing power of Java, and enabled Japan, with her selling prices 40 to 50 per cent below those of Great Britain, to secure practically the whole of its print trade. For the first four months of 1933 print imports from Japan were more than 170,000,000 yards, compared with only 170,000 yards from Great Britain.

Federal Motor Truck Co. Begins New Model Output

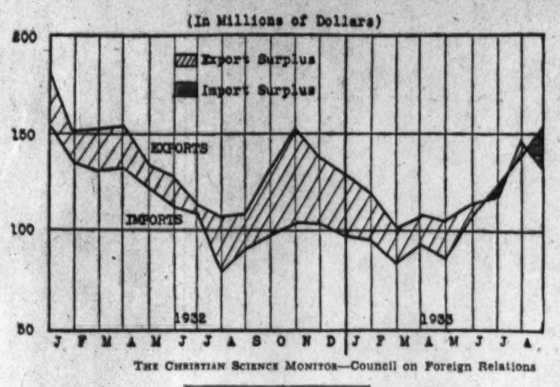
DETROIT, Oct. 6—Federal Motor Truck Company has started production on four new models of six-wheel trucks, two of three-ton capacity and two 4½-ton. Prices of standard wheelbase chassis are as follows: 3-ton single drive, $1320; 3-ton tandem drive, $1570; 4½-ton single drive, $2795; 4½-ton tandem drive, $3175.

The new models incorporate a patented basic six-wheel design, new and larger power plants, heavier frames and various other improvements provide stronger construction and better performance.

New Eastman Plant

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6—Another unit of the cellulose acetate yarn mill of Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, is under construction. Officials will not discuss it, apparently fearing that more labor will be attracted into the little industrial town of East Tennessee. "Too many have come here already," said J. Fred Johnson, president of Kingsport Improvement Company. The unit, it is understood, will cost more than $1,000,000.

Imports Rise Despite Drop In External Value of Dollar



Gains Laid to Buying of Foreign Goods in Anticipation of Further Drop in Dollar Purchasing Power, and to Domestic Improvement

Theoretically, a decline in the external value of the dollar such as has occurred since the abandonment of the gold standard in April should temporarily stimulate exports from the United States, and should also discourage imports to this country.

But there are other influences affecting foreign trade which may offset the effects of depreciating currency. As the chart shows, the offsetting influences during August were very pronounced. This was the fourth consecutive month in which imports were greater in value than in the preceding month, and it was the third consecutive month in which they exceeded imports 12 months ago, when the country was on the gold standard.

In June imports exceeded exports by a small margin. In July the trade balance was favorable by an equally narrow margin. In August the unfavorable trade balance was the largest since March, 1926. Exports in August usually show a seasonal increase over July, but this year they declined 9 per cent, compared with the preceding month.

The recent increase in imports is attributed to (a) the buying of foreign goods in anticipation of a further decline of the purchasing power of the dollar abroad, and (b) a greater demand for foreign materials incident to business improvement in the United States.

While exports declined 9 per cent in August, as compared with July, their value was 21 per cent greater than in August, 1932.

Their sharp increase in June and July, 1933, was contrary to the usual seasonal movement, and in this instance the fall of the dollar seems to have had the expected result.

Total imports in August increased 70 per cent, compared with a year ago, but imports of raw materials and semi-manufactures increased respectively 129 and 135 per cent.

Manufactured foodstuffs showed practically no change, while other manufacturers increased 37 per cent.

The World's Business

What's in a Word?

IT LOOKS as if devaluation would be displayed in inflationist circles as inflation and in anti-inflationist circles as the repudiation of inflation! That's the worst of using a word that can mean almost anything. Inflation is such a word. It conceals rather than reveals thought.

Forecasting

Four economists used to meet at lunch once a week and talk "about it and about." One day several years ago one of them ventured a new thought. He said, "No wonder we academic economists have gone wrong so many times. We have restricted our forecasts too much to the economic plane. From now on social and political factors are going to take the ascendancy in my ideas over the economic. I'll give you something to chew on for a start. Over the long run the price of wheat will not be allowed to fall below a dollar." Somewhat premature, for the price of wheat touched the price of sawdust some time after these words were uttered, but the remark is worthy of exhumation nowadays. If social and political factors had been evaluated with the same care as the economic, there might have been a higher percentage of accuracy in forecasting.

The Commodity Dollar

When and if the President announces dollar stabilization, it is stated that he will bracket his move with a reaffirmation of faith in the commodity dollar. His first statement on this subject may be recalled. On July 3, in a message to the London Conference, he said, "The United States seeks the kind of dollar which a generation hence will have the same debt-paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future." Such a dollar is called by various names besides a "commodity dollar." It is described by Prof. George F. Warren as a "compensated" dollar; by Mr. J. M. Keynes as a "managed" dollar Perhaps Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale is its best known exponent in the United States. After the country returns to the gold standard at a new parity, which is what is meant in political circles by stabilization, he would revalue gold every week or month or year according to changes in a given index of commodity prices. The object would be to make the dollar stable in its command over goods and services, or its buying power or value, instead of, as hitherto, making it stable only in terms of gold. The Yale economist has already prepared an index for possible use on Der Tag. When that or some other index rises, showing the dollar in process of losing buying power, the price of an ounce of gold would be lowered; and vice versa.

How it Works

The revalorization of gold would of course mark up or down the dollar value of American gold. This would be in either the Treasury or the Federal Reserve system, since it may be taken for granted that when the United States returns to the gold standard, circulation among the public will be banned. For an illustration of the processes which are theoretically involved in the successful operation of the commodity dollar, let us imagine that commodity prices were falling. Under the Fisher plan gold would be raised in its dollar price when the next revalorization date came around. This step would instantly improve the ratio between the dollar valuation of American gold and the total of member bank reserves and outstanding currency. For it must be borne in thought that, while the gold itself would be repriced at a higher figure, the dollars represented by the obligations against it would remain precisely where they were. Consequently the proportion would be higher. In turn the lending power of the banks would be bettered, and this would be reflected in a lowering of interest rates, coupled with an effort on the part of the banks to force out money into the hands of commercial borrowers. The end of the process, according to the commodity dollar theoreticians, is that the fresh influx of new money into circulation would boost the commodity price level back to stability. Just the reverse set of circumstances would of course follow the decrease in the dollar valuation of gold which would be ordered in the event that the commodity price level advanced.

Stability

Putting prices up would be a popular job. What about putting prices down? People do not willingly go through deflation. Even if they would undergo the hardship in the interest of stability, it would take a long time to educate them to be loyal to an index number. To most people the price level is the price that they obtain for their particular product—be it wheat, cotton or just labor. That is concrete. A price level, which is the average of all manner of commodities and services and which thereby records the buying power of money is still an abstract concept to most people.

Economists Disagree

Is the commodity dollar feasible? The plan rests upon the acceptance of what is called the quantity theory of money. In its simplest form, this theory says that the price level is determined by the equation between money and goods. The units of existing goods and services divided by the units of existing money gives the price. Thus a hundred tons of coal would exchange for $1 a ton if there were only $100 in existence. A less simple and more accurate definition is that the price level is determined not only by the quantity of money but also by its rate of circulation. If a dollar changes hands 20 times a day, it is equivalent to a quantity of dollars, $20, to wit; and would have an effect on the price level accordingly. But, in either form, the quantity theory of money, which to me seems unassailable if it is not expected to work overnight, is a veritable football among the economists. Almost as many theses are written to disprove it as to disprove Henry George's single tax. The commodity dollar is thus not very popular among the economists. At various times Professor Seligman, Parker Willis, Taussig, Lawrence Laughlin, and David Friday have taken up the cudgels against it.

Difficulties

People unwilling to do anything are alway eager to underline the difficulties of attaining a result of any exactness—Professor Gustav Cassel, in "The Crisis in the World's Monetary System."

H. B. E.

Affirmative Side Of Bank Deposit Guarantee Plan

Is Said to Be Comparable With Any Other Form of Insurance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—The bright side of the bank deposit guarantee section of the Glass-Steagall legislation as against the darker angle which has received much greater public notice, is pointed out in an analysis of the situation by C. E. Fay of Doty, Fay & Co., bank and insurance stock dealers of New York. The analysis reads in part:

"In the first place, the insurance of bank deposits is somewhat comparable with any other form of insurance. The risk is largely determined by the character of the coverage. If the deposits of few banks in a limitable locality are affected alone, we have obviously a negative situation, but if this coverage is nation-wide, the element of risk to the fund as a whole is greatly minimized as is the risk to the fire insurance company carefully selecting its policies over a wide territory.

"Again, the very fact that the banking industry at the present time is practically in a liquid state, with some 10,000 or 12,000 institutions out of business, due to the deflation of values and unsound banking practices of the past decade, leaves the balance of the banks in this country in a much more favorable position from the insurable standpoint than is generally regarded.

The deposits of the member banks in the Federal Reserve System are approximately $25,000,000,000. One of the features of the new banking Act is the elimination of all interest payments upon demand deposits. If we assume that these banks, under normal conditions, have been paying an average of 1 per cent upon such deposits, we have an annual saving which is applicable to the guarantee fund of some $250,000,000.

"It is obvious that the more sound method of bank examinations now in effect will largely minimize such losses as have occurred in the past which were due to less efficient methods. And while it is true that some bankers who may be less astute than others, may be led into making loans on too liberal a basis in order to attract deposits, the added police power of the banking fraternity, together with the application of an improved machinery for governmental examinations, will work, to a great extent, to offset the unfavorable results which might otherwise occur.

"It must also be realized that many people who have been frightened to the point of hoarding funds will again entrust their money to a banking system which is safeguarded under current laws and it is safe to assume that many millions of dollars which have been diverted from commercial banks into physical hiding places and the Postal Savings banks will again return to their original accounts."

Shawmut Corp. Ends Dealings In Securities

Announcement was made today, following a meeting of the board of directors of the Shawmut Corporation of Boston, that the directors had voted to discontinue for the present the corporation's business of dealing in investment securities and bankers' acceptances. This action, effective Oct. 14, 1933, was taken as a result of the Banking Act of 1933, which prohibits the affiliates of national banks from engaging in the securities business.

It was explained that complete cessation of activities, though perhaps only temporary, appeared desirable, until rulings and interpretations have clarified and more clearly defined the provisions of the Banking Act or until changes are made in the law itself. The Shawmut Bank will continue dealing in municipal and government securities as heretofore.

New Zealand Loan Is Oversubscribed

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The £5,000,000 conversion loan for New Zealand was subschibed 10 times over, it was announced today. As with the recent Canadian loan the small applicants will receive a full allotment but the others will get only a portion of their application.

The loan was in 3½ per cent bonds, designed to cover a similar amount in 5 per cent bonds, and was issued at 97. Today it was at a premium of ¾ of 1 per cent.

Aircraft Concern Buys 22 Douglas Transports

Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., a member of North American Aviation air transport group, is understood to have ordered 22 new Douglas transport ships for its nation-wide system. The new plane, manufactured by Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., has a pay-load of well over 3000 pounds and is reported to have a greater speed than any multi-motored plane now in use.

The Douglas transport has received its Approved Type Certificate and is reported to have exceeded specifications in preliminary tests. Recently one plane took off, fully loaded, from T. W. A. airport at Winslow, Ariz., 4500 feet above sea level. After traveling 2200 feet down the runway, the pilot cut off one motor. The plane continued its take-off and climbed to 9000 feet. At this altitude, and using only one motor, it flew over the continental divide at Albuquerque, N. M., 240 miles distant. Speed maintained was about 120 miles an hour.

Wards Off Over 12,000 Foreclosures

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 6

THE Home Owners Loan Corporation reported today that its first six weeks of nation-wide activity up to Sept. 23 had achieved "gratifying" results in warding off the specter of foreclosure.

Field reports showed that 12,793 foreclosures had been prevented on properties valued at $36,033,677.

Loans for $149,114,877, comprising 51,730 applications, were approved. Of these, 1774 were to be made with a reduction of the existing mortgages. The average loan requested was $3083.26.

The corporation said its bonds have met with ready acceptance. It has 257 branch and state offices.

Commodity Prices Down ½ of 1 P. C. In Sept. 30 Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Wholesale prices in the United States fell off by more than one-half of 1 per cent in the week ended Sept. 30, according to the index number of commodity prices published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor The index stood at 71.1, as compared with 71.5 for the week ended Sept. 23. The present index is still 19 per cent higher than that of the low of the year, 59.6, reached during the week of March 4.

Radical declines in the wholesale prices of farm products and manufactured foods are responsible for most of the decrease during the last week. Farm products fell by more than 2 per cent and processed foods dropped 1½ per cent. Weakening prices in grains, live cattle, cotton, fresh fruits and vegetables, and foods in general account for the slump in these groups.

Strengthening prices of lumber, cement, and plumbing and heating supplies caused the group of building materials to advance by more than 1 per cent. Housefurnishing goods and metals and metal products also registered advances during the week. The chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous groups of commodities showed no change in average prices. A downward tendency in average prices was recorded during the week for the groups of hides and leather products, textile products, and fuel and lighting materials.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for each of the five weeks ending Sept. 30, 1933:

	Sep.9	Sep.16	Sep.23	Sep.30
All commodities	69.7	70.5	71.5	71.1
Farm products	56.6	55.9	59.3	58.0
Foods	65.0	65.1	65.9	64.9
Hides & leath prod	92.8	92.0	92.0	91.9
Textile products	73.9	75.5	76.4	76.3
Fuel & lt materials	67.6	72.5	72.8	72.6
Metls & metl prod	81.7	81.7	81.8	82.0
Building materials	81.4	82.0	82.3	83.2
Chemicals & drugs	72.3	72.1	72.1	72.1
Housefurnishg gds	78.6	78.7	78.6	79.4
Miscellaneous	64.9	64.8	65.1	65.1

Committee Named For Holders Of Type Founders Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—A protective committee has been formed for holders of various bond issues of American Type Founders Company, which was placed in receivership Wednesday. Four issues are affected. They are the 6 per cent sinking fund bonds due May 1, 1937; 6 per cent sinking fund bonds due May 1, 1939; 15-year 6 per cent sinking fund debentures due Oct. 1, 1940, and serial 6 per cent notes of Banhart Brothers & Spindler, due April 1, 1934-1935.

The committee consists of Albert Forsch, chairman; Edwin Kriegsman, Allan S. Lehman, Dave H. Morris Jr., and Ernest Sturm. Frederick G. Brown, 20 Pine Street, New York, is secretary. Holders are requested to send him names, addresses and statement of holdings, specifying amounts and maturity dates.

Deposit agreement and certificates of deposit are being prepared, but deposit of securities with protective committee will not be accepted or invited before effective date of registration statement, which must be filed with the Federal Trade Commission in compliance with the Federal Securities Act of 1933.

Several Hundred Defaulted Bonds Of Municipalities

Slow Tax Collections and Early Maturities Are Held Responsible

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Slow tax collections and early principal maturities continue to be responsible for most of the municipal bond defaults, Webster, Kennedy & Co. of New York points out in the semi-annual edition of "Comparative Debt Statements," which has just been published.

"The four largest cities in this country," states the firm, "have experienced difficulties in the management of their fiscal affairs and bonds of these cities have been purchasable during the last year at prices of 75 or under.

"It is difficult to estimate the total number of municipalities which have experienced a default, or the number of those, the bonds of which have been so seriously depressed that they have been selling at defaulted prices, but they number several hundreds.

"This country has been through a trying period and more than ever before capable and efficient management of municipalities has been a requisite for the maintenance of solvency. Municipalities all over the country have been faced with trying problems.

"On the one hand, drastic reductions in assessed valuations have been forced while the taxpayers have demanded lower tax rates and at the same time a continuance of the services which the municipality has rendered to its constituents in the past. On the other hand, the creditors of the municipalities have demanded a curtailment in expenditures and an increase in revenues to the point where payment of debt service is assured as it becomes due and payable."

Good Increase In Bank Credit Use For Oct. 4 Week

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding for the week ended Oct. 4 as reported by reserve banks, was $2,426,000,000, up $34,000,000 from the preceding week and $184,000,000 from a year before.

On Oct. 4 total reserve bank credit was $2,449,000,000, up $28,000,000 for the week. This corresponds with increases of $57,000,000 in money in circulation and $2,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, etc., and a decrease of $41,000,000 in Treasury currency adjusted, offset in part by a decrease of $73,000,000 in member banks reserve balances. The increase in currency circulation was due to month-end requirements.

Bills discounted decreased $3,000,000 at Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and $10,000,000 at all reserve banks. Holdings of U. S. Treasury notes increased $34,000,000, and of Treasury certificates and bills $2,000,000, while holdings of United States bonds decreased $1,000,000.

Domestic Use Of Wool in August Shows Decrease

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Domestic wool consumption during August totaled 56,120,000 pounds, grease equivalent, according to the estimate of the New York Wool Top Exchange Service, compared with 59,974,000 in July, 50,215,000 in August last year, 53,835,000 two years ago and 35,570,000 three years ago. August consumption established a record for that month.

"Wool consumption for the first eight months of this year has averaged 45,269,000 pounds a month," says the Exchange Service, "or on an annual basis of 543,144,000 pounds. The Government estimate of probable domestic wool production for this year, plus an allowance for the grease equivalent of the pulled wool produced, is 437,000,000 pounds. If wool consumption should continue for the rest of the year at the present average rate, it would exceed production by 106,000,000 pounds."

Trade Shows Recovery in 41 Leading Commercial Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Forty-one leading commercial countries were generally better off in the first half of 1933 than they were in the same period a year ago, as far as their foreign trade was concerned, according to a report made public today by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The value of exports of 15 countries were larger in the first half of 1933 than in the corresponding half of 1932 and only six of the remaining countries had losses in excess of 20 per cent. On the import side of the ledger 13 countries made gains, while nine countries recorded losses above 20 per cent. The United States had a 20 per cent drop in exports and a 21 per cent decline in imports.

Although lower than a year ago, both United States export and import trade have been generally upward since February, with sharp increases in May and June. This is in contrast to a year ago when the trend was definitely downward.

Despite the decreased purchasing value of the dollar in world markets, the value of American import trade in June was greater than the monthly value of the preceding year for the first time since 1929. The upturn in import trade, which has been taking place since February, was most marked in June when the value of imports was 11 per cent greater than a year ago.

Europe bought a larger proportionate share of American exports in the first half of the year than in any corresponding period since 1925, an analysis of the figures shows. About half of all American exports —49.5 per cent—went to Europe in the first six months of 1933, as compared with 46.8 per cent in the same period last year.

Fifteen out of the 65 best customers of the United States made purchases of larger value in the first half of 1933 than in the same period last year. Half of them were in Latin-America.

An upward trend in the American export trade from January to June, 1933, was attributed to three factors: (1) a general improvement in business tone and purchasing power of many of the important foreign customers of the United States; (2) a stronger competitive status of American exporters due to the depreciation of the dollar; and (3) increased industrial activity in the United States.

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

A Glimpse Into Homes of India

Our journeys into the homes of different lands take us this month to India, where we glimpse the Indian home maker at her daily tasks. We find that while many of her ways are delightfully different, she is neither a stranger nor a foreigner, but interested in the same things that interest us, a woman we should like to know better and have for a friend.

By ALFREDA PROCTOR

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OWING to the immense size of India, it is impossible to describe Indian home life as a whole. The houses of the wealthy are white-painted and elaborate in appearance, with terraced gardens of bright flowers, but many people, particularly in the towns, are adapting western furnishings to suit their own customs. In a number of Muhammadan and Parsi homes one sees western bedsteads, dressing tables and china cabinets, containing silver, gold and jeweled ornaments, but the people still keep their eastern mode of sitting, legs crossed tailor fashion, on soft, silk-covered lounges, eating their food from metal bowls with their fingers.

Floors are of polished wood, marble or a kind of mosaic made of tiny pieces of broken crockery. Old and mellowed, almost priceless Persian and Indian rugs are laid about, while curtains and hangings are of finest silk.

Farmers' families often have such extensive land that they have no permanent homes, but build temporary huts of grass and weed wherever they are working.

Thatched Huts

The homes of the women of the poorer class or caste are very simple. Constructed of sun-baked mud and straw bricks, or of clay, they are low and consist of three rooms at the most. The roofs of grass overhang the buildings, forming shady verandas all round. The walls are whitewashed. The floors being of mud, they are seldom washed, but the housewives use handleless "brooms" of thin cane. The sweeper sits on her heels and brushes with a circular movement as far as she can reach. Housecleaning is, therefore, quite easy. Some housewives, particularly in the North, like their verandas and steps reddened. These look very neat.

One room is kept as a living room. Cows, goats, buffaloes and hens are allowed to go in and out at will, and sometimes two or three buffaloes are tethered in one of the rooms.

The houses are mostly of one story, but in places where there is intense winter cold, there are generally two floors, for then the cattle can occupy the lower part of the house during cold weather.

Boat-dwellings are used on the lake in the Valley of Kashmir.

Furniture and Cooking Utensils

Furnishings, cooking utensils and the food differ very slightly all over India.

The chief article of furniture is, undoubtedly, the charpoy, or bed. This has four wooden legs, with poles between, to form the framework. Over this is woven a "spring" of criss-crossed grass rope. It is easily taken to pieces and rolled up for moving. In the cool of the evening these charpoys are brought on to the verandas and on them the people sit, feet tucked under them, watching passers-by and talking to neighbors.

As for household utensils, there are "chattis" (water pots) of varying shapes and sizes, many "degshis" (handleless pans for cooking) and large, shallow, round, rush baskets. Also the Indian women will use many things which have been discarded as useless by more wealthy or western people. For instance, old kerosene tins are fitted with handles of wire or wood and are used for carrying water or as ovens.

Heating arrangements are simple, as the "sigri" is used both for warmth and cooking. The sigri is like a small pail on legs and contains hot charcoal, which is kept glowing by constant fanning with a rush fan in place of bellows.

"House linen" consists of gayly striped blankets. These are rolled up when not in use. One possession to be seen in every household is the small brightly painted tin trunk.

Shopping Expeditions

The Indian housewife shops in the local bazaar carrying her purchases in one of the big wicker baskets or tied in a cloth, but no matter how small and light or how large and heavy, the articles to be carried are always balanced on her head. She then has one arm free for carrying baby and the other hand for further shopping, giving the money and so on. She can easily pick up anything from the ground with her bare toes without putting down child or purchases.

At home there is spinning to be done and grain to be husked and winnowed. The husking is done in a hollowed out tree stump—forming a primitive mortar. Two women usually work together in pounding the grain with a heavy branch; one lifts, and the other lowers it, working almost mechanically. Washing is done in river or well, the garments being dipped in the water, then beaten on stones with the same movement as a man wielding an ax.

Indians are very fond of their children. The mothers know nothing of modern child-welfare and dietaries, their method of "correct feeding" is to tie a string round baby's middle and when the string is taut, he has had sufficient nourishment!

The women wear dull green or red colored "saris" every day and bright blue for "best." How pretty some of them look with tiny, orange-blossom flowers encircling the shiny knot of jet-black hair!

For recreation, when work is done, the women play a game together. This game is very like draughts, with the "board" drawn on the ground and the "men" of small stones.

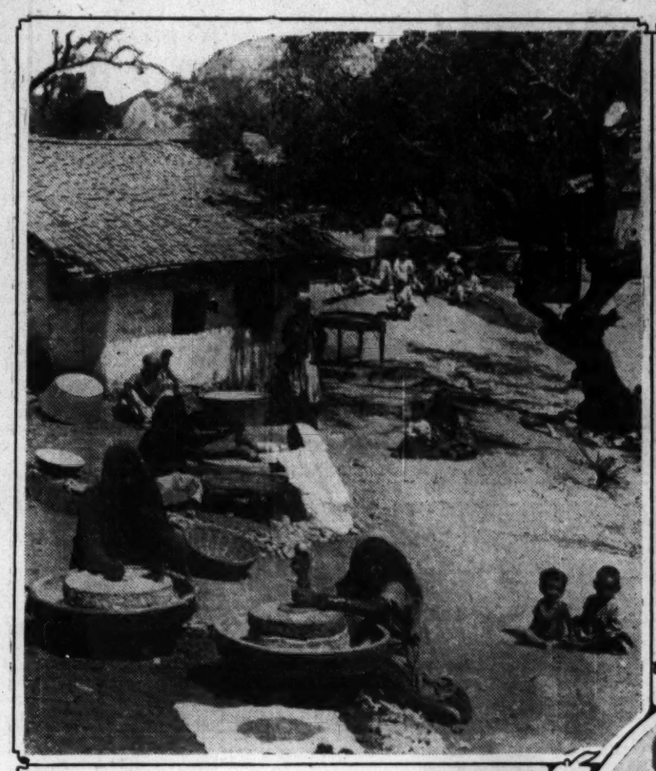
Women of Wealth and Education

The homes of the women of wealth and education are, outwardly, much the same as those of the western residents of India. Large-roomed, with wide verandas, they are usually built with a window back and front of each room, so that the breeze can blow straight through. Walls are whitewashed. During the heat of the day, green blinds are let down in front of the verandas, but in the monsoons, matting is fixed over verandas and windows to keep out wind and rain. The air in the rainy season is so damp that every article of clothing must be dried over a big basket, shaped like a lobster pot—beneath which is a "sigri."

The furnishings of the eastern and western home maker in India differ of course. The Indian has lounges, and many ornate gold, silver and jeweled ornaments. The westerner tries to make her house like one at "home"—with chintz-covered settee, easy chairs and good pictures. The westerner has dining table, chairs, china plates and cutlery. The Indian woman has things elegantly primitive, chaste or beaten metal bowls, and her fingers.

In large towns electricity has brought whirling fans to replace the old punkahs, also refrigerators to keep food cool and fresh. Cold-storage meat and fish from Europe are procurable.

Each evening the mistress of the house gives her cook orders for the following day's meals and he goes early to the bazaar. Before breakfast he arrives back with a coolie, who carries the shopping in the usual large round basket on his head. Fish, vegetables, meat and fruit all together and all unwrapped are to be seen in hundreds of baskets carried by the jog-trotting coolies.



Upper and Lower Left, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—by Will F. Taylor, London. Upper and Lower Right, by E. H. Gooch, London

Upper Row, Left—A Typical Home Scene in a Village of India. Women Grinding Their Hand Mills While Children Play Near By. Right—Husking the Grain. The Mortar Is a Hollowed-Out Tree Stump and the Pestle Is a Heavy Pole, Which Is Moved Vigorously Up and Down. Lower Row—Cooking Hut of a Small House in the Province of Bengal. Cooking Is Done in a Mud Fireplace. Right—Women Carrying Blankets.

'Curry With Rice' for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE chief foods of India are curry with rice. Curry is an expansive term, because one can make it of so many things—fowl, rabbit, fish or vegetables.

The following is the recipe for chicken curry. The others are made in exactly the same way:

Chicken Curry

Bone and cut into small portions (or dice if preferred)
1 uncooked chicken. In a stewpan over a hot fire melt
1 oz. butter. Fry in it till golden brown
1 onion, finely chopped. Add chicken and fry till flesh is set. Stir in
1 dessertspoonful of curry powder —or more or less according to to the taste—mixed with a little water. Add sufficient
Stock (meat or vegetable) to cover, and simmer till meat is tender.
Serve hot with boiled rice, chopped onion, sliced tomato, grated coconut.

Salmon and Rice

Western cooks may be interested to know that a delicious Indian dish can be made in half an hour with a tin of salmon. Very useful if guests arrive unexpectedly.

For this, mash with a fork the contents of
1 tin of salmon. Fry till golden brown in
1 oz. butter
1 onion, chopped finely. Add fish to the fried onion, adding
1 dessertspoonful of curry mixed to a smooth paste with a little water. Heat and serve with hard-boiled eggs on rice.
Wash
½ lb. rice. Put it into a stewpan of boiling water and boil fast for 20 minutes. Drain in colander and wash through with cold water. Replace the rice in stewpan and put this in the oven for a few minutes with lid tilted to allow rice to dry.

Chapatties

Chapatties are flat and rather like pancakes. They are eaten plain or with dry curry rolled in them They are simply made of ata, a kind of wholemeal flour—ordinary flour would do instead—and water, with a little curry to flavor. The dough is mixed or kneaded by hand, pressed into flat circles, laid on a girdle over a hot fire and browned on both sides.

For dry curry chop
½ lb. of any cooked meat with
1 lb. cold cooked vegetable (potatoes, carrots, peas, etc.)
Add
¼ lb. raisins, sultanas, and currants (mixed). Heat in slightly buttered pan (just sufficient butter to prevent burning) with
1 dessertspoonful curry powder mixed to a paste with a little water.
Served on boiled rice or rolled in chapatties.

Nilgiri Fritters

These can be served either hot or cold with castor (confectioners') sugar, while residents of India like them flavored with a little grated cheese and served as a savory. They are formed by passing the batter through an earthenware jar with a hole in the bottom—similar to a flowerpot—but a forcing pipe could be used.

Put into a mixing bowl
4 oz. flour. Make a well in the center and drop in
1 egg (unbeaten); add half of
½ pint of milk, including
1 tablespoonful of water. Mix and beat gradually adding the rest of the liquid. Beat well and stand in a cool place for half an hour to an hour.
Make some butter hot to smoking point in an iron pan, then form the fritters in snail-like curls. Fry till golden brown.

Picnics Are Popular

Picnics form an important part of the social life in India. In the cool weather parties set off early in the morning and go to some quiet place near the sea, a river or lake where swimming is possible. After swimming, lunch is served in the shade, where the party rests during the heat of the day. Then after another swim and some games they return home in the cool of the evening.

During the hot periods of the year it is more usual to go about 5 o'clock in the evening, when the sun is setting, and the return journey is made when the palm trees are throwing long shadows in the moonlight.

But no matter whether the picnic meal is lunch or supper, there are two dainties which are included in every picnic hamper. These are Bombay sandwiches and curry puffs.

Curry Puffs

For the filling make a curry in the following way:
Into a stewpan put
2 ozs. of butter and
1 small onion (finely chopped). Fry till golden brown then add
1 lb. uncooked meat, fowl or fish and fry until flesh is set. Stir in
1 dessertspoonful curry powder (more or less, to required taste) mixed with a little water to form a paste. Add good stock to cover and simmer till meat is tender. Allow to cool.
Make a pastry crust in this way:
Into a basin sift
½ lb. of flour and a pinch of salt. Rub into it
3 ozs. of margarine. Then mix to a stiff paste with cold water.
On a well floured board press or roll till thin
4 ozs. of lard
Roll out the paste thinly and to a square shape. Turn it over and cover with the pieces of lard. Press them down lightly. Fold pastry sides to center both ways and then in half again. (The pastry is now folded in eight.) Roll out thinly and cut into four-inch squares. Place a little of the curry mixture in each square and fold over pressing edges firmly. Brush over with milk and place on a greased baking sheet.
Bake in a quick oven till brown.

Bombay Sandwiches

Bombay sandwiches are made with white bread and butter and the following fillings:
Beat to a cream
½ oz. butter. Add
the yolk of a hard-boiled egg and mix to a smooth paste.
To these add and mix well
1 level teaspoonful of curry powder
1 teaspoonful of chutney (if not available replace with tomato, lemon juice or vinegar).
Salt to taste.
Spread on bread and butter, cover with white of egg, finely chopped, and add second slice of bread and butter.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

On Knowing Nothing

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I HAVE just signed up as a student in a course of study on a subject of which I know absolutely nothing, except that I want to know. The thrill of anticipation is exquisite.

For several winters I have taken courses of study in subjects about which I had some knowledge. I always knew just about what the professor would say in his introductory remarks. I knew more or less about the work which his pupils would be expected to do and the results which they would be expected to achieve.

These courses I have invariably found to be helpful and interesting in exactly the same way that one finds enjoyable a journey over roads already familiar. New vistas have opened to me, new beauties have been seen in contrast to, or harmony with, those scenes and experiences which I have already enjoyed. At the end of the season I have always found that I had received some fresh ideas from the instructor and many new facets of light and color through the discussions, but, after all, I had traveled only over familiar territory; I knew the main roads, all that had been new to me had been some pleasant byways and hidden lanes which opened off the obvious and well-traveled highway.

* * *

But now, this year, it is going to be an entirely new country that I shall visit. A country that is as vague to me as were, to Columbus, the shores on which he finally landed after he had left behind "the gray Azores." It is, as yet,

a city wall'd, the spires
Prick'd with incredible pinnacles into heaven.

No, I am not going to tell you what the subject is that I am going to study. This delectable country which I expect to approach, perhaps to touch, and the "incredible pinnacles" of which I hope to admire intelligently, may be an entirely familiar one to you, where you have long tarried and luxuriated. In that case you might look at me with "slightly lifted eyebrows," condoling my ignorance. Or, worst disaster of all, it may be a country which you do not enjoy, and then you might prick my bubble of enthusiasm. That must not happen.

* * *

And it really does not matter what the subject may be, what matters is that I am so happy because I know nothing about it. I am gleefully enjoying my ignorance; intentionally refraining from learning anything about this country which I shall explore, until I am conducted into it under expert guidance.

Next spring I can read, for myself, with understanding, what is written about that country, for I shall have been there. Phrases and statements which now leave me wondering will be familiar and friendly after I am introduced to them. Oh, yes, I expect I shall be very erudite indeed!

There are many compensations for knowing nothing, chiefest among these is the fact that it leaves one so much to learn.

Fashion Nuggets

The coat silhouette is pencil-like to the extreme. Side ties or button fastenings remain popular. While the more elaborate dress coat often is fur banded, the tendency is toward the fur being massed around the shoulders and neck. The dress coats are of suedelike materials. For sport coats, novelty woolens and monotone are favored.

* * *

Rabbit's hair wool will be as popular as ever. Its weaves and colors are many and varied, as is also its development into clothes for all daytime wear. It is especially smart for sportswear. The soft quality of the material drapes into graceful folds, and adds softness to the blouse of the dressier type.

Today's New RECIPE

CHEESE CAKE
(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)
1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELTAINE
¼ cup cold water ¼ cup sugar
1 egg ¼ cup milk
¾ teaspoonful salt
1 cup cottage cheese (put through a sieve)
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
½ teaspoonful grated lemon rind
½ cup whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk
Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Beat yolk of egg slightly, add sugar, salt and milk, and cook over boiling water until of custard consistency. Add softened gelatine to hot custard and stir until dissolved. Add cottage cheese, lemon juice and rind. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk and the stiffly beaten egg white.
Make crumbs for bottom and top of Cheese Cake as follows: Crush one cup corn flakes or nine slices of Zwieback. Mix thoroughly with one-fourth cup melted butter, two tablespoonfuls sugar and one-half tablespoonful ground cinnamon. Place part of crumbs in bottom of pan and add cheese mixture. Sprinkle top with remaining crumbs and chill thoroughly. When firm, unmold.
You will declare you never tasted cheese cake so good as this one made with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Knox helps you do many new things with every familiar food.
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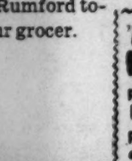

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TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

When you put dough in the oven . . . it should be two-thirds leavened

THE rising that takes place in the heat of the oven is not enough to assure perfect results in baking. As a matter of fact, when too much leavening is left for oven heat to take care of, cakes and hot breads are heavy and soggy.

For perfect results, there is a *right* amount of leavening which should take place in the mixing and another *right* amount which should take place in the oven. Baking experts and scientists know these amounts to be two-thirds in the mixing and one-third in the oven. Leavening in this perfect proportion is called *two-to-one leavening.*

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TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

Detroit's Mayoral Contest Entering On Home Stretch

Twelve Candidates Seek Two Nominations at Polls on Oct. 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6—A lively contest for the Detroit Mayoralty nomination is approaching the home stretch, with two outstanding contenders for honors at the polls Oct. 10.

Mr. Philip Breitmeyer, a former Mayor and for many years prominent in Detroit business circles, is looming as a serious contender against Mr. Frank Couzens, who lately resigned as president of the Common Council and acting Mayor to make the race. Mr. Couzens is the son of the senior United States Senator from Michigan.

Preferential rating has been given Mr. Breitmeyer and Mr. Couzens in the current issue of Searchlight, official organ of the Detroit Citizens' League, which has been a potent factor in nonpartisan politics here for a score of years. On the basis of the league's findings, therefore, the principal candidates are Messrs. Breitmeyer and Couzens.

Ten other aspirants for the Mayor's seat are either designated as "qualified" or passed without comment in the league's announcement. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the primaries go on the ballot for the November elections.

Though a business man in all respects, Mr. Breitmeyer is not a newcomer in public affairs. He was Mayor of the city in 1909 and 1910, and previously he had served as park commissioner. In the latter office he was active in meeting the then prevailing unemployment problem by laying out the lagoons which are now a beautiful feature of Belle Isle and in boulevard improvements which today lend distinction to the city. At one time he was president of the American Association of Florists.

Mr. Breitmeyer is running on a campaign of economy, declaring that he would reduce the operating expenses of the city by at least 10 per cent. One of the economies he proposes is the reduction of salaries in the higher brackets. He charges that there is much waste at the city hall by lack of inter-departmental coöperation.

Mr. Couzens' campaign has revolved principally around the proposal to refund Detroit's $400,000,000 bonded indebtedness. By this plan, he says, the city's debt obligations for next year will be reduced from $32,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Mr. Couzens said his principal aim is to restore the city's credit at the earliest possible time, and to enforce such further economies in city government as can be made without impairing efficiency.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Timid Witness Spoils Fun

There was a loud soughing sound around the State House yesterday. It was the wind going out of Representative Roland Sawyer's threatened expose of beer control in Springfield, Worcester and Boston. There may be barred doors in licensed beer selling places, there may be children "smoking and drinking," there may be immoral exhibition but Representative Sawyer's witnesses did not name the places where these things were alleged.

* * *

The star witness would not give the names because he was not a "snooper." Here the Alcholic Beverage Commission was kept from intelligent action, because a citizen regarded efficient public service as "snooping."

* * *

Ride-Book Riddle

A group of Lowell residents have brought the commuters' sphynx riddle to the State Department of Public Utilities today when they asked that body to order the Boston & Maine Railroad to extend the one month period during which a 60-ride book of tickets can be used.

* * *

Hitherto the patient commuters have tossed this riddle back and forth in their own circle. The answer as to why, with approximately 25 working days in the month, that period should embrace 60 rides has continued to vex the train rides of the five-fifteeners. Perhaps NIRA is responsible for the step, since the Blue Eagle has clipped a few more riding days from the commuters' schedule in many cases, and added that many more slips to the book that must be discarded when the time limit ends.

* * *

Ford Enters Denial

United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford this afternoon emphatically denied that there was any truth in the list of seven assistants to his office in Boston reported to have been appointed with the approval of Mayor Curley but without benefit of the traditional approval of the senior Senator, David I. Walsh.

* * *

"A plot to split Massachusetts Democrats "was the charge of Mr. Ford. But many a plum has fallen without the touch of the Walsh fingers plucking it and the President's young son James, who has been an inseparable companion of Mayor Curley since the Roosevelt campaign started, has been seen as the youthful picker of fruit.

* * *

Score Now 5—3

The Democratic stocks soared on Boston's mayoralty market today as a result of the withdrawal of William A. Reilly from the contest.

* * *

One less Democrat makes the battle a little more certain for the Democratic cause, it is believed. There is some expectancy of a Republican candidate quitting the race which might or might not offset the concentration of Democratic votes resulting from Reilly's dropping out. The candidacy score at the end of the first quarter: Democrats 5, Republicans 3.

"Did Not Choose to Run"

What is the reason for Reilly's withdrawal? Political onlookers are pondering this question. Here is the retiring candidate's reason: "The present large number of strong candidates may permit the election of an inferior candidate. I believe in the youth movement in this city. In less than a week, loyal friends and enthusiasts secured for me more than 9000 nomination signatures. Thousands of pledge cards were filled out and returned to me; newspaper straw ballots indicated the strength behind my name as a young people's candidate. In spite of these things I am unwilling to sacrifice myself at this time for the benefit of the electorate. The welfare of the city is at stake."

* * *

All of which, summed up very carefully, means: "What is the reason for Reilly's withdrawal?"

Which Republican

One wonders what excuses the Republican candidate, hitherto mentioned, would offer for his withdrawal. Perhaps the outcome of the World Series, the splendid support of the farm bloc, and the revival of the opera, would figure in the decision.

Motion Pictures

In the Hollywood Idiom

Our great expectations remain unfulfilled by "Wild Boys of the Road," now on view at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. We had cocked an optimistic eye toward an American equivalent of the Russian "Road to Life." Surely, the problem of American boys wandering over our country in search of work, impelled by the desire to relieve their families and suffering disintegration and destitution, is just as important as that of Russian boys left orphaned and at loose ends by the revolution.

It is a difference in idiom, that's all—the foreign seeming more exciting because it is less familiar. So we communed within ourself and set forth determined to applaud an Epic of Young America.

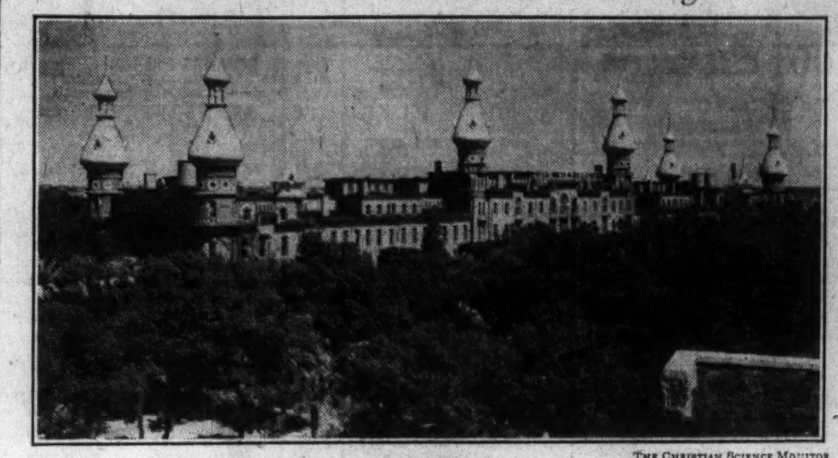
But no, what we found was a fine group of recognized Hollywood actors playing out a Horatio Alger type of story en masse, directed without that artistic conscience that brings story-making in line with reality. The boys hardly have normally dirty faces or naughty impulses. Their nobility, like the fruits of their fist fights, is glaringly painted on. An yard misses its inevitable gruesomeness by falsification in handling. The patient talks jellied platitudes while one of his legs is being cut off.

Young Frankie Darrow, who made such a striking screen invasion in "The Mayor of Hell" (the first American imitation of "Road to Life") and several other attractive "regular" boys from that picture; Edwin Phillips; a winsome freckle-faced miss, Dorothy Coonan; the droll Sterling Halloway; good, reliable Grant Mitchell, and always-above-average Charles Grapewin and Robert Barrat are in the cast. When Mr. Barrat, wearing the kindly smile of a judge in a juvenile court, counsels the three young principals and agrees to set them on their feet, the picture comes near to humanness. The train "dicks" and policemen the boys encounter on their freight rides are also commendably human.

"Too Much Harmony," the popular filmusical already introduced to Boston, is the companion picture.

M. L.

Soon to Become a Seat of Knowledge



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Old Tampa Bay Hotel Acquired for a University

Education Lights on Minarets Of Tampa's Famous 'Alhambra'

Old Morisco-Spanish Pile, Once the Tampa Bay Hotel and Rich in Historic and Cultural Traditions, Becomes Florida's Newest University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Cap and Gown have captured the old Moorish palace under the silver minarets. No more fitting solution of a city's problem could be wrought than this—that the old Morisco-Spanish pile, formerly Tampa Bay Hotel, should become a young university.

The palatial structure, long known as "Plant's Folly," has had a career of many vicissitudes since it first lifted its shining towers to the blue Florida heavens. This was in 1890, and the splendid edifice was the especial pet and pride of its builder, Mr. Henry B. Plant, railroad magnate and developer.

As it was expensively built and lavishly outfitted, the vast hotel de luxe, overlooking the then "Tampa's desert strand," was not a successful financial investment. But there are two or three uniquely interesting chapters in its story that have woven a fadeless tradition around the great pile under the silver minarets.

One likes to recall that Mr. Plant loved it. He found pleasure in this realization of a dream long cherished, and made it his winter home to the last. No matter whether the guest list was large or small, he continued to go happily through his long sunny weeks here, spent chiefly in pottering about with his German gardener, nursing and tending the rare collection of exotics, the giant trailers, Rangoons, plants of many interesting alien types, specially collected for him.

Undoubtedly the most notable scenes in the story of this Florida Alhambra were staged in the year 1898. A great battleship had been sunk in Havana Harbor. Out of the crisis a slogan was wrought, vibrating instantly across the continent—"Remember the Maine." Young America and old Spain came to immediate grapple, with Cuba for the arena. Tampa became naturally the chief port of embarkation; and the big hotel, which had never been even half-filled since the complimentary banquet and ball given by Mr. Plant as a house-warming in 1891, now became Staff Headquarters.

Here were Generals Shafter, Fitzhugh Lee, Leonard Wood, Colonel Roosevelt and swanky young officers. Other groups crowded in on these, because unexpected delays held all in the sleepy southern port where transport adjustments were difficult. More and more the de luxe hotel coruscated, resounded, overflowed.

Not the least interesting were groups swarming in lobby, recreation rooms, tramping the paths through the tropical gardens, or often collecting under the giant De Soto oak close beside the east galleries — the war correspondents. Magic names, laurels won by brilliant work during recent campaigns in central Europe and South Africa —these were here.

This singularly colorful chapter in the story of the Moresque palace ended when the fireworks closed—a few months later. An era of quieter life set in—to last through many years.

From that time forward, writing folk and artists have loved to haunt the picturesque resort. Here Maurice Thompson wrote much of his best prose and verse. Hezekiah Butterworth, sometimes called introvert New Englander, became here all poet, writing most of his best-loved verse.

Haunting the palace pile for years have been Robert Chambers, the two Davises, Rex Beach, Sewell Ford, Nina Wilcox Putnam, Irving Bacheller, Sewell Ford, the Princess Cantacuzene and her Russian prince, Irvin Cobb, Clarence Budington Kelland, Edward Bok, John Erskine, Dr. Albert Shaw—why try to extend the list? Impossible to include the names of all who have helped to weave the tradition which lingering fadelessly around the majestic pile and its enchanting gardens, the river and seashore walks, rambles under the vast oaks.

This newest chapter seems eminently fitting. The scenic past here envisaged, the historic associations, the legend and atmosphere, all consorting so admirably with the university ideal, what a happy heritage they make for a young institution of learning. They suggest a certain root-fastness, a cultural tradition otherwise taking years to grow.

It is a sort of fairy-godmother legacy to a new-born university, not yet adequately endowed otherwise, but soundly based and vigorous in its young strength and promise.

Good wishes are myriad that it may yet grow to important rank among the educative forces of the South.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Galleries

From the exhibits on the walls of Grace Horne's Galleries in Stuart Street, one judges that painters and teachers were very industrious during last summer. There are oils, drawings, aquarelles, "finger" paintings; experienced artists and newcomers in the field are to be seen. Miss Horne is a most hospitable art dealer, and she is no less discerning for the great breadth of range of her displays. For the curious and critical, she provides more material for thought and speculation than all the other Boston galleries combined. Separating the wheat from the chaff in her exhibitions is a very efficient means of sharpening one's critical wits.

Mr. Ernest Thurn and his pupils have contributed generously. The work of students gives us some insight into the methods they are taught, the rigors of discipline to which they are subjected and the latitude afforded free expansion of their own ideas. Mr. Thurn's methods branch from Paris, from the modern application to construction and simplified geometrical composition. The salient line, the rhythm-promoting curve, the jutting diagonal, the thrust and counter-thrust—all these elements are in the rudimentary drawings. As they appear here, they are bald and incomplete, instructive to be sure but not yet exhibiting material. Mr. Thurn's own pictures, seen in the large gallery, may indicate what is the outcome of these methods.

The brothers Abracheff contribute two canvases apiece. Nicholai and Ivan have both a gift for illumining their canvases with bright, clear color, a generous application of white and a thoughtfully determined, craftsmanly wrought design. Nicolai resorts to a linear idiom, tracing delicately outlines of houses, chimneys, shipping, and then sweeping the canvas lightly with shadow to indicate depth. Ivan, on the other hand, ignores the linear and works up the surface quality. He juxtaposes pigments so that they make the surface bulge into form. The colors are gemlike, transparent and pure.

Is it a coincidence that this Russian pair and a third, Manievich, should furnish the pictures with most vivacious and clearest palette? Is the Russian more prodigal with color, more fearless, less subtle. We look from these canvases to others displayed and the first impression of the latter is of an ominous, darksome character. The same sky, the same trees and country, but not the same sunshine.

In an adjoining room there is an amusing collection of sketches in oil by Lucius Kutchin. Brief, fluent, stylish, these sketches somehow give a kaleidoscopic impression of Paris celebrities; here we are reminded of Matisse, Picasso (of about the 1912 era), Georges Rouault and others. Mr. Kutchin assimilates easily certain individualizing traits of these painters.

A large panel, ingeniously contrived, by Miss Marion MacIntosh dominates the gallery. It portrays in a triptych the Gloucester fiesta. It is crammed with picturesque details which include the topography of town and harbor and the joyous celebrants, of varied ages and stations. Miss MacIntosh is a painter of accomplishment, as may be seen in a sophisticated canvas entitled "Guitarist" and in a lyrical portrayal of "The Dunes."

D. A.

Towns Must Look To Their Future

(Continued from Page 1)

the town which annually increases its expenditure on caring for juvenile delinquents and at the same time fails to provide proper housing conditions, parks, playgrounds and other things which decrease juvenile crime?

"In my opinion," volunteered Professor Menhinick, "the small town of today has a real opportunity to 'turn off the spigot' through wise planning and to create functioning towns and prevent the costly errors of the past, which have prevailed because of unsatisfactory development."

Slum Values Drop

The slums of the United States, rapidly becoming as barren of economic value as they are of social value, are falling by their own dreary weight.

This was substantially the message brought by Mr. John Ihlder, executive secretary of the Boston Housing Association, to the twentieth annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, which opened their two-day session here today.

The planning board's meeting jointly with the third state-wide housing conference of the Massachusetts Civic League heard Mr. Ihlder declare that the new deal in housing so long sought by these agencies is being brought into actual view by the new deal in politics.

For the first time, he said, the necessary means for slum rehabilitation have been provided through the offer of federal funds.

Mr. Ihlder discerns a shift in public opinion which has clung to the slums so long as there seemed to be any profit in them. The profit in slums has disappeared, he said. With the ebbing of the immigration tide, and the increased tendency to settle in outskirts of the town, profitable occupancy is lacking. Add to this continued tax delinquency and the slum becomes to the city as poor an economic investment as it is a social one, he asserted.

Considerable discussion was evoked over the seeming delay in turning the spigot on funds for slum rehabilitation. R. E. T. Hartman, state adviser on housing, saw in this delay actually a constructive factor. It means, he said, that Washington not only insists that the specified project be worthy but that the political administration of the city seeking the loan be one that can pass muster for honesty and reliability. The so-called delay should give Americans confidence that the taxpayers money is being wisely and cautiously handled by Washington, he said.

Sones Leading in Last Lap Of Aerial 'Treasure Hunt'

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—Landing almost simultaneously at the airport here yesterday Mr. P. J. Sones of Haines City, Fla., and Miss Helen MacCloskey of Pittsburgh, Penna., paced a fleet of 45 planes to end the sixth lap of the St. Louis-New York aerial treasure hunt, which ends at Roosevelt Field, today.

First to sight the letter "T" here, Mr. Sones increased his lead to 300 points, far ahead of his nearest rival. Miss MacCloskey, although first to land, was fourth to fly over the letter, increasing her score to more than 100 points.

Intimate Dealing By Shipping Board Brought to Light

Evidence Shows Relations of Board and Private Shippers Were Close

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—The tenacity of the special Senate committee investigating ocean mail contracts, in pursuing the elusive identity of a "friend" yesterday established a close working agreement among members of the United States Shipping Board and private shipping interests during the Hoover Administration.

To the Black Diamond Steamship Company, "a friend" evidently meant either Mr. T. V. O'Connor, former chairman of the board, or Mr. J. Caldwell Jenkins, president of the Shipping Board's Merchant Fleet Corporation.

Senator Hugo Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the committee, brought these facts to the surface of testimony considerably muddled by the fact that Mr. J. E. Dockendorff, owner of the Black Diamond, and Mr. Jenkins, at present its vice-president, had spent the two previous nights in conferences at which agreement on the identity of "a friend" was one of the major subjects of deliberation.

Mr. Dockendorff and Mr. Jenkins at first displayed considerable poise in their testimony. Then—Mr. Jenkins on the stand—Senator Black began to display considerable inside information on the nature of the hotel conferences and the hours kept by the conferees, and soon established the fact that Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Dockendorff had "got together" on their facts in long night conferences.

Whatever the source of the Senator's information is not known, but whatever it was, it succeeded to make it clear that Mr. Dockendorff and his steamship line had strong friends on the board at a time when transactions extremely favorable to the Dockendorff interests were in the process of fruition.

Biggest of these transactions was the purchase from the Shipping Board of the Black Diamond ships at $16.25 a ton, although the United States Lines had at one time bid $23.83 for the same ships. The vessels originally cost the Government $218 a ton.

Liquor Control Based On Real Reign of Law

(Continued from Page 1)

total abstinence through prohibition, an evil even greater than intemperance resulted; namely, a nation-wide disregard for law, with all the attendant abuses that followed in its train. That this intolerable situation should be done away with has seemed to me even more important for the moment than the promotion of temperance. It was for that reason that I took the position more than a year ago in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Problem Far From Solution

But with repeal the problem is far from solved. As Senator Capper has aptly said, "We may repeal prohibition, but we cannot repeal the liquor problem." If carefully laid plans of control are not made, the old evils against which prohibition was invoked can easily return. Some months ago I came to the conclusion that as a step toward such control, a study of the practice and experience of other countries would be of genuine service. The liquor problem is a world-wide problem and has been wrestled with by many nations.

A program of action based on intimate knowledge of their successes and failures as well as on experience in this country appeared to me to be a contribution to the thinking of the American people on this subject which might be welcomed. I therefore asked Raymond B. Fosdick and Albert L. Scott to organize such a study, which is here offered to the public.

Mr. Fosdick is a practicing attorney, who has made outstanding researches in police and other social problems. Mr. Scott is a practicing engineer, who has also devoted much time and thought to the intensive study of social and religious movements. It seemed to me that this combined professional background would make possible a thorough and well-balanced survey and appraisal of the lessons of experience.

Except to ask Mr. Fosdick and Mr. Scott to make the investigation, I have taken no part in the matter. I have made no suggestions as to methods or findings nor was I acquainted with the conclusions of the authors until the completed manuscript was presented to me. The volume as I read it represents a careful and conscientious investigation; its objectives coincide completely with my own views.

Abolition of Lawlessness

Rightly, the first objective is the abolition of lawlessness. Any program offered in lieu of the Eighteenth Amendment must make that its chief aim, even if—and I weigh carefully what I say—the immediate result is temporarily away from temperance.

The second objective is the focusing of all the forces of society upon the development of self-control and temperance as regards the use of alcoholic beverages. As the report aptly says, public standards as a basis for law can be improved only as private standards are improved. To develop the habit of temperance in individuals, to take up again the slow march of education—this is the real and fundamental approach to the problem of alcohol.

The report regards liquor taxation, as it should be regarded, primarily as a helpful factor in forwarding these objectives, and only incidentally as a means of producing income.

I am also greatly impressed with certain principles in the report, which seem to me of profound importance in any present or future effort to deal with the liquor problem. One of them is that law must always be the articulate organ of the desires of living men. Men cannot be made good by force. In the end, intelligent law-making rests on the knowledge or estimate of what will be obeyed. Law does not enforce itself.

Public Support the Criterion

The Eighteenth Amendment embodied an ideal, but it could succeed only with the support of public opinion. The mistake involved in its passage was the failure to foresee that unhappily it might not always have that support.

Another principle which the report develops is that only as the profit motive is eliminated is there any hope of controlling the liquor traffic in the interest of a decent society. To approach the problem from any other angle is only to tinker with it and to insure failure. This point cannot be too heavily stressed.

But the report speaks for itself: it needs no interpretation from me. Two things only would I add: The first is that my confidence in the open-mindedness and sound judgment of the gentlemen who have prepared this report is such that I have no hesitation in commending it to the careful consideration of the American people. The second is that I find myself in complete agreement with the recommendations contained in the report and indorse them fully and unreservedly.

Graduate Housing Plan Tried at Technology

A real old-fashioned house warming will usher into usefulness tomorrow the first graduate house for advanced students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Members of the corporation and administrative officers of the institute will be guests of the house master, Dr. Avery Ashdown.

The 76 residents of the house as well as a large group of those on the waiting list for accommodations, have been invited. The new house consists of the former undergraduate dormitories of Crafts, Holman and Nichols which have been redecorated and newly furnished with an up-to-date library, lounge and kitchen. The opening of this project is of particular significance, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton, because a separate housing plan for graduate students is unique among engineering institutions.

Glidden Co. Sales Increase

CLEVELAND, Oct. 6—Sales of Glidden Company for the first three weeks of September were $1,855,502, compared with $1,454,377 in the like period last year, an increase of 27½ per cent.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; guest assortment 21 folders also gift wrappings, every-day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-26, Mass.

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WOMEN—Steady work selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards; competitive prices, excellent commission; exceptional opportunity for part time work. AELIX, 300 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., 31 Culver Road—A Boston "upper" 5 rooms, sun parlor and bath; Frigidaire; garage; opposite Cobbs Hill Park, near car line. GEORGE H. SCHUTT, 35 Culver Road. Monroe 3758-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 9 and 11 Centre St.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, private bath; other rooms; running water, home cooking; central location; large porches, garage; moderate rates; tourists accommodated. Longwood 9085.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Rooms, one with private bath; home cooking, garage. Telephone LONg. 8737. MRS. STRATTON.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 12 Concord Avenue—Private family for women students, studio suite with board, single rooms with board; furnace heat and open fireplaces; references required. University 3313-M.

CEDARHURST, Long Island, N. Y., Mrs. Gans, 491 Broadway—Cheerful surroundings; large, comfortable rooms, private baths; excellent table; timely rates.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Double room in private home; attractive, quiet neighborhood; near Harvard Square; meals if desired. Porter 2251-W.

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N. Y. C.—190 Claremont Ave., Nr. 125th St., Broadway Subs; attractive rooms, refined family, quiet neighborhood, reasonable. ZIEGLER.

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N. Y. C., 808 West End (99th) 11 C—Large bright room, studio type, near bath, refined. $7. Riverside 9-9793.

PHILADELPHIA, 4112 Pine St.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, third floor, home atmosphere; convenient location; moderately priced.

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WANTED in the suburbs of Boston, room in practitioner's home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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COLLEGE graduate, 23, 1 year business experience, desires employment that offers good future; drives own car; go anywhere; good references. V-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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YOUNG man needs position, experienced in hotel office, in factory purchasing dept. as bookkeeper and typist, also as railroad and Am. Express agent; good P. B. X. switchboard operator; drives car well; go anywhere. E. F. MASON, R. F. D. 1, Reading, Mass.

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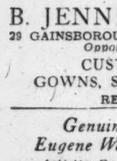
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Satisfaction Guaranteed
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WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
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DAVE GOODMAN
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Goods Insured While in Our Care
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"CLEANERS of ABILITY"
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Quality Meats, Groceries
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Roofing, Painting, Weatherstrips, Papering, Building, Repairing. Shade Manufacturers.
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We make your old shoes look like new. Best materials and reliable prices. Work on ladies' shoes a specialty.
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Call Brockton 2134
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FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
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TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

THE OPEN DOOR
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Luncheon—Dinner
Bridge Teas a Specialty
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MRS. WICKEN
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Shampooing, Manicuring, Face Massage, Scalp Treatment, Bobbing and Hair Dyeing.
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(Continued)

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MASSACHUSETTS

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Opposite Lincoln Park Dance Hall
Enjoy one of those delicious toasted sandwiches and cup of hot coffee with heavy cream.
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Oh, the New Linens!
Before deciding on that wedding gift, gaze on the DUTCH and VENETIAN GLASS Of Course, Bridge and Party Things

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TAILOR — FURRIER
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Cor. Washington and Elm Sts., Dedham
Tel. Dedham 1765
Distributors for Gilbert & Barker Power and Range Burners, Kelvinators, Fuel and Range Oil. Colonial Esso Service. Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

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of
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This Week

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18.50 22.50 27.50
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Why Not Start a Savings Account?
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Kelsey's Great Food Market

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1347 HANCOCK STREET

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Jewelry and Gift Shop
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President 0839
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blue coal CLEERCOAL
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Costs Less Than Hand-Beautifying Lotions
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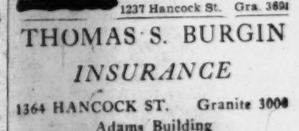

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Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
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for Men—Women—Children
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Fancy Provisions, Poultry
Game and Fish
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See Me About Your Heating Requirements
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100% Pure Silk Chemises 1.69
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212 MAIN STREET READING

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Hardware, Kitchenware, Toys
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WHEN YOU *Say it with flowers* SAY IT WITH
OUR FLOWERS
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GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
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FURNACE AND STOVE PIPE
LIBERTY OIL BURNERS $9.00
Weatherstrips, Metal and Wood
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Authorized N. R. A. Printers
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Perfect Permanent Wave
Shampoo, Marcelling, Manicuring
Finger Wave
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Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
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Latest Suits and Topcoats for Fall and Winter, 1933, for Men and Young Men
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Leavitt's Shoe Shop
Stylish Shoes for Men and Women
Durable School Shoes
267 ELM STREET
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J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

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Curtains, Draperies, Bedspreads, Agents for Echo Bridge Curtains.
1576 Main St.,
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CITY DYE WORKS
CLEANERS—DYERS FURRIERS
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Phone 4-5651

Croft, Inc.
Flowers
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MAISON WOODWORTH
313 BRIDGE STREET
A Beauty Salon Offering High-Class Work
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Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
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WAKEFIELD

New Line of
Favors for Whist Parties
Attractive Gifts
Bowser & Co.

Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

(Elkhart Truth)

Elkhart, Ind.

A RECIPIENT of semipublic aid in Elkhart has demonstrated that there can be other forms of charity than bestowal of cash and gold, and that appreciation of favors can be shown in a substantial way through service to others less fortunate.

Since last fall there has been maintained at the White Cross Mission, 112 Tyler Avenue, a 60-year-old man who not only does his daily bit in chores about the mission in partial repayment for his own accommodations but also stands ready to perform a helpful service for others. This spirit, unhappily, is not always conspicuous among the hundreds receiving public aid.

The man is Frank Myers, a lifelong resident of the community, well known for his industry as a general laborer whenever conditions of the times created a demand for his services.

Last fall he appeared at the mission, Director S. W. Potter said today, in search of work, lodging and food. There was no special need of his services then, but he was given a "home" there. When he learned that the mission had an unpaid water bill of $6, he volunteered to work it out for the water works at the scheduled rate of 40 cents an hour. The proposition was accepted—and this gave him another idea: He would work out the bills of any particularly unfortunate water patrons who were unable to pay their bills, as his contribution to general relief.

Since then, whenever Foreman Warren Swartz of the water works has encountered an unusually deserving case, he has felt free to call upon Myers to labor in behalf of the delinquent. Mr. Potter estimated today that Myers has thus squared water accounts of others totaling $100 or more.

MASSACHUSETTS

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Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

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STAR MARKET CO.
Everything Good in Foods
We deliver in Belmont, Waverley, Newton, and Watertown.
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Boulder Brook Farm
MILK
WESTON ROAD WELLESLEY, MASS. Telephone WEL 0320
From Our Own Tuberculin Tested Cows

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BEAUTY SALON
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is now located at
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Tailors and Cleaners
WE CALL AND DELIVER
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Certified Cleaning
Lechtur's Cleansing Co.
Ocean 0136-R
"Let Us Remodel Your Fur Coat while it is being stored with us"
All Garments Cleaned 76c
We call and deliver

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ALL FISH IN SEASON
Shellfish a Specialty
Quality and Service
Crabmeat
Prompt Delivery
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Everybody's Cash Market
Fresh Dressed Chicken or Fowl, 4 to 4½-lb. average ..... Lb. .21
Middle Rib Corned Beef, mildly cured ..... Lb. .11
Juicy Grapefruit ..... 4 for .25

WORCESTER

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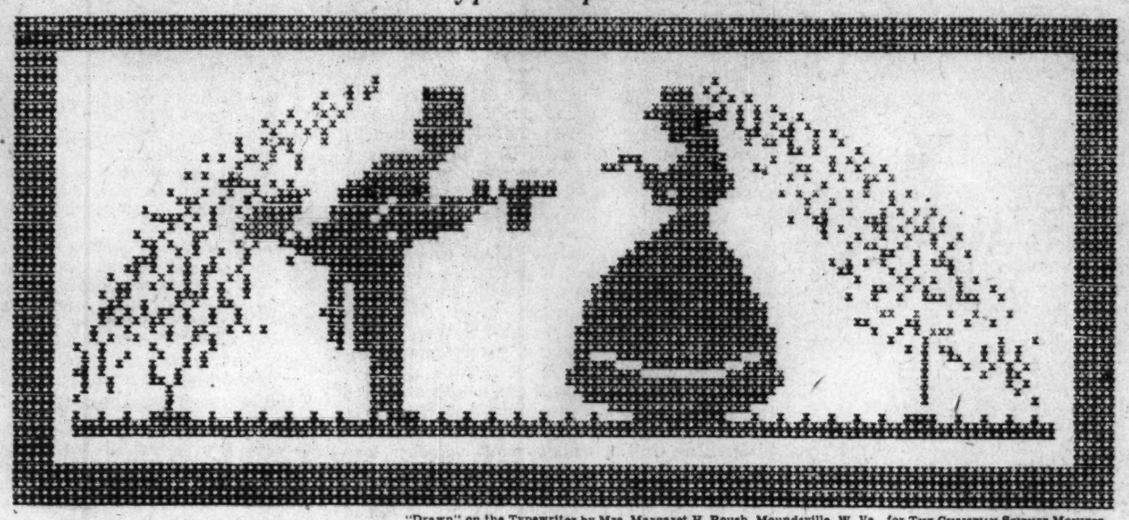
Dial 24667
2 Boxford Street, Worcester
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
Hairdressing
Eugène Permanent Waving

Typ-O-Graph No. 6



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Mrs. Margaret H. Roush, Moundsville, W. Va., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The grandmother who used to sit by the hour working a sampler has a granddaughter who cross-stitches with her typewriter "x" a thing of comparable grace and charm. Few of us had dreamed that there were such potentialities for art in our busy machines.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LEARN to see in another's calamity the ills which you should avoid.

—PUBLIUS SYRUS

Hymnal Notes

No. 111

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"AND they came unto the brook of Eschol, and cut down from thence a branch with one cluster of grapes, and they bare it between two upon a staff" (Numbers 13:23). It is also recorded of the first Europeans to visit the American continent, that Leif Ericson's men were amazed at the profusion of the wild grapes.

The name of this tune is a pleasant reminder of those grapes of Eschol, that were the first fruits of the Promised Land. The composer, George M. Garrett (1834-1897), was son of the choir master at Winchester Cathedral, and became assistant to Samuel Wesley there. He was organist at Madras Cathedral, and then at Cambridge University, where he lectured on music. The words are another grand hymn by Isaac Watts, from his Psalm 36 (Note 62).

No. 112

THE Swedish words here mean "Safer can no one be," the first line used with the tune in the Swedish "Psalm Book." The English words were written for the music, and refer to a passage in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 568): "A louder song, sweeter than has ever before reached high heaven, now rises clearer and nearer to the great heart of Christ; for the accuser is not there, and Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain."

The composer, Carl Ivar Widéen, was born in Jönköping County, Sweden, and studied at the Stockholm Conservatory, 1889-1891. He became organist at Laholm, and in 1900 was appointed to the organ in the cathedral at Skara, where he also taught school and led the local Music Society. He is known especially for his four-part songs, which are marked by melodic charm and pure diatonic harmony, as in his fine quartet, Sunday Morning, and his Dala March. He composed 54 hymns, a requiem, cantatas, and 150 choral preludes for organ. In 1915, he was made conductor of the Småland Singing Association, and member of the Swedish Psalm Book Committee.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Glorifying Kitchen Chairs

I have shown my neighbors the possibilities of old kitchen chairs being turned into artistic bedroom chairs. I take the chair, look it over as to shape, perhaps cut down a too high back, and then pad seat and sometimes the back. Then I cover the chair in chintz to match the color scheme of my patron's room and make a pleated valance around bottom. There is good money in this.

Miss Grace L.

Cleaning Basements

A high-school boy is finding profitable Saturday and evening employment in cleaning basements. He has found a number of families willing to engage him to perform this service each week. He cares for eight basements a week, carrying out ashes and cans, and cleaning steps and floor. This helpful service gives him all the spending money he needs.

E. H. H.

What They Say

Federal Control

"We stand at the outset of a period in which governments generally will assume a larger measure of responsibility for the regulation of industry, the emancipation of labor, and the production and distribution of wealth." — *Dr. Luther A. Weigle, dean, Yale Divinity School.*

Governmental Economy

"We could not, in good faith, ask the business men of the nation to provide more employment for the rank and file of our people if, as a government, we had continued to spend money with a reckless hand." —*Postmaster-General Farley.*

New Deal

"The New Deal is good only as it paves the way for the new philosophy of the fellowship of free men who own and control together the means of life and that machinery which may either destroy us in the holocaust of war or emancipate us once and for all from poverty and exploitation." — *Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist Party.*

Choose Ye This Day

"The country must know who is playing the game and against whom it is being played. Every code eagle is on our side and everyone without an eagle is on the other side. We don't force—we merely make clear what side everyone is on." — *Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.*

In Lighter Vein

A Twist of the Tongue

"Does the car have a standard shear gift?"

"Ha ha! You mean a tranded steer gift."

"No, a gandered seer sift!"

"A sanded gear stiff?"

"A granded—does the car drive like other cars?"

Differences in Depressions

A humorist helps us to see clearly. One remarks: "The difference between the last depression and any other is: In the former ones, nobody had anything. In this one, everybody had nothing."

Wrong Man

Male Straphanger: "Madam, you are standing on my foot."

Female Ditto: "I beg your pardon. I thought it belonged to the man sitting down."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Period of Hibernation

"I wish Christmas had come and gone, don't you?"

"Yes; I'll be glad to see my boy friend again, too."

Odds and Ends

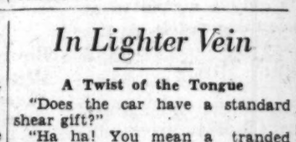
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Celestial Dramas

Geographers report that the world enjoys not fewer than 44,000 electrical storms daily.

Washington Not a Washingtonian

President Washington never lived in the city of Washington.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A husband-calling contest was recently held at a Baltimore carnival. Each contestant was obliged to begin her call with her husband's Christian or pet name.

"Hello, Everybody"

The world's radio audience is estimated at 160,000,000.

A Maritime Nation

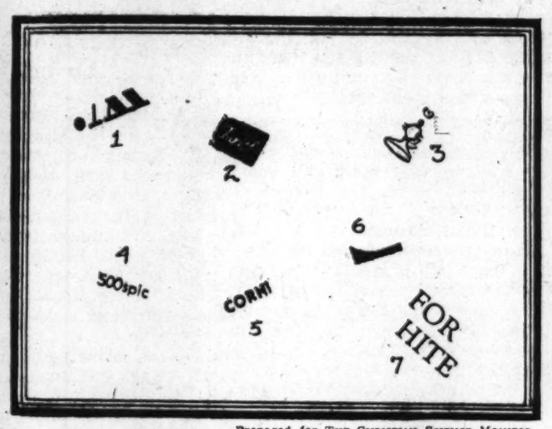
Twenty-eight states of the United States are accessible to ocean-going vessels.

City Folks

Seventeen per cent of the people of the United States live in cities of 500,000 or more population.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 49



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 49." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Ad-O-Grams No. 45

Published: Sept. 8

Answers

1. Hip-O-Lite.
2. Pequot Sheets.
3. Manacea.
4. The Dodge Hotel.
5. Wright's Silver Cream.
6. Hotel Puritan.
7. Barbizon Plaza.

Winners

R. A. Conner, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Miss R. I. Powell, Philadelphia.
A. H. Cohen, New York City.
H. E. Spicer, Brooklyn.
Mrs. R. Wakefield, Mt. Ranier, Ind.
Miss L. I. Nicklas, Brooklyn.
V. Bomberg, Rockville Centre, L. I.
Mrs. C. Clark, Scranton.
N. Hoyt, East Cleveland, Ohio.
N. E. Limric, Shawn, Mass.
Miss M. K. Wesson, Rochester.
Mrs. M. S. Klauber, New York City.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
D. R. Schoen, Hopkinton, N. H.
D. Owen, West Springfield, Mass.
W. E. K. Josselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
F. K. Smith, Hartford, Conn.
Miss R. Cohen, Philadelphia.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
Miss H. L. Hosman, Waltham, Mass.
Miss H. I. Kinsman, Springfield, Mass.
J. Klahr, College Point, L. I.
E. L. Brown, Needham, Mass.
Mrs. K. Coffer, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. O. S. Crain, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.
Miss A. Rose, Philadelphia.
J. H. Arnold, Tarentum, Penna.
Mrs. O. F. Swanson, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss M. D. Marsh, Ridgefield, N. J.
Miss M. J. Weaver, Woodhaven.
Miss L. May, Brooklyn.
Miss E. M. Mills, Chicago.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
"Sheridan Road," Chicago.
The Gearys, Kokomo, Ind.
Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit.
M. W. Lund, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Jahnigen and daughter, Cincinnati.
Mrs. G. Conn, Cincinnati.
H. and J. White, Chicago.
Mrs. E. Hamilton, Milwaukee.
Mrs. W. R. Hall, Milwaukee.
H. Renfro, Madison, Ind.
Mrs. P. Langlois, Detroit.
W. H. McAroy, Edgewater, Colo.
Mrs. E. W. Schuster, Maplewood, Mo.
Mrs. W. G. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
Mrs. J. B. Baughan, Bellevue, Mich.
C. Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. G. Marks, Chicago.
Miss R. Garner, Rochester, N. Y.
A. Wolf, Webster Grove, Mo.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. B. Marquis, Minneapolis.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
S. Houghton,
C. W. Debbie, Brooklyn.
R. and V. Brough, Medicine Hat, Alta.
Mrs. E. D. Brush, Old Forge, N. Y.
Miss A. Foley, Connersville, Ind.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. A. P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. B. Blotcky, Omaha, Nebr.
C. L. Westphal, Chicago.
C. A. Enlow, Fargo, N. D.
Mrs. H. E. Goetz, Chicago.
L. M. Hirsch, Cincinnati.
E. Harrington, Maplewood, Mo.
Mrs. J. Haas, Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. G. Gorski, Chicago.
T. L. McKibben, Marietta, Ohio.
Mrs A. E. Drennan, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. E. Wendling, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss B. Roth, St. Louis.
Mrs. S. Klopp, Detroit.
Mrs. L. E. Butler, Coraopolis, Penna.
Mrs. A. Schneider, Cincinnati.
Miss O. Hendrix, Marshall, Ark.
Mrs. M. H. Rounds, Milwaukee.
Mrs. P. Nickey, Minneapolis.
Mrs. O. A. Trippet, Los Angeles.
Mrs. W. H. Eager, Los Angeles.
M. L. Gersman, Cincinnati.
Mrs. E. H. Sailors, Hollywood.
Mrs. B. G. Rentschler, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. C. Albert, Los Angeles.
Mrs. F. B. Hilton, Braintree, Mass.
The Waltenspiel Family, Reno, Nev.
J. E. Benjamin, Glendale, Calif.
Miss J. K. Dewell, New Haven.
Miss M. E. Wilcox, La Havia, Calif.
G. L. Johnson, Emmett, Idaho.
Mrs. D. Asmussen, San Francisco.
Mrs. J. M. Wells, Denver, Colo.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
S. L. Foreman, Detroit.
Miss N. Marriott, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Mrs. H. C. R. Pinkel, Dayton, Wash.
R. H. and L. M. Doerman, Cincinnati.
Miss E. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
C. Hallowell, Ventura, Calif.
G. Taylor, Los Angeles.
Mrs. G. R. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Mrs. E. Van Valkenburgh, Eureka, Calif.
J. Z. Aaroe, Oakland, Calif.
M. R. Sotter, Reading, Penna.
W. H. Sutter, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss D. Barr, Tuscon, Ariz.
V. Richardson, New Orleans.
M. Richardson, New Orleans.
D. Brenner, Davenport, Fla.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
G. M. Yoes, Milwaukee.
Mrs. M. J. Simon, Springfield, Ill.
O. P. Elmendorf, Seattle.
H. Webster, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. F. Barrett, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. K. Sievert, Dallas.
Mrs. A. E. Carr, Des Moines.
Mrs. S. K. Yoder, Cincinnati.
R. Oldaker, San Bernardino, Calif.
M. W. Hizar, San Diego.
Mrs. G. DeGroot, Grand Rapids.
Mrs. N. Boose, Gerber, Calif.
C. L. Fause, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mrs. C. W. Lackaberry, Reedley, Calif.
E. E. Ringemann, Los Angeles.
Mrs. N. W. Whelan, Supuamish, Wash.
Miss C. Lawrence, Edmonton, Alta.
Mrs. E. F. Emmick, Olympia, Wash.
E. Greenway, Jonesboro, Tenn.
Mrs. M. E. Millett, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. M. V. McConnell, Independence, Mo.
Mrs. F. D. McKitrick, Chicago.
Mrs. E. D. Hungerford, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. M. L. Dicke, Willoughby, Ohio.
Mrs G. M. Holley, Jr, San Diego.
Mrs. E. Brophy, Calgary, Alta.
Mrs. P. W. Derby, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Miss A. R. Clechael, Edmonton, Alta.
Mrs. A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. S. M. Graig, Spokane.
Mrs. H. Blitzen, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
C. F. Hoffman, Moorpark, Calif.
N. M. Whitworth, Los Gatos, Calif.
Mrs. J. Wodbridge, Des Moines.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
M. E. Gerry, Maukato, Minn.
U. G. Walker, McAllen, Texas.
Mrs. E. E. Thorsen, San Diego.
F. A. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. C. W. Stevenson, Chicago.
Mrs. L. Wray, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. E. Byland, Astoria, Ore.
Mrs. W. G. Gray, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
M. J. Simpson, San Diego.
S. M. Rosevelt, Tampa, Fla.
C. W. Pule, West Chester, Penna.
Mrs F. H. Rollins, Birmingham, Mich.
Miss R. Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. S. Bell, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. H. D. Lease, San Bernardino, Calif.
H. P. Goodman, Piedmont, Calif.
Mrs. R. C. Smith, Chickasha, Okla.
The Schiereck Family, Kirkwood, Mo.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
Our Children's Home Inc., San Francisco.
Babcock's Pharmacy, Lewiston, Maine.
Mrs. B. R. Dame, Detroit.
Mrs. C. E. Tasker, Santa Monica, Calif.
Miss P. W. Thias, St. Louis.
Mrs. W. A. Merrill, Los Angeles.
Mrs. O. A. Trippett, Los Angeles.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
A. Sanderson, Rochester.
B. A. Rich, Baltimore.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. M. A. Collins, Anaheim, Calif.
Mrs. J. L. Adams, Thompson Falls, Mont.
Mrs. M. Hare, Kansas City, Mo.
H. P. Green, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. N. M. Vuylsteke, Port Arthur, Texas.
E. M. Browne, West Falmouth, Mass.
A. M. Sullivan, West Falmouth, Mass.
N. and D. Gassbeek, Cadillac, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Chicago.
Mrs. L. Wolff, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. N. M. Rand, Los Angeles.
W. L. Aubert, Coupeville, Wash.
Mrs. G. G. Johnston, Roslindale, Mass.
R. F. Maddux, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. M. Baughman, Newcastle, Calif.
V. C. Matthews, Boston.
Mrs. L. W. Wirth, San Diego.
M. E. Grossenburg, Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. L. W. Hay, Vancouver, B. C.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
Miss A. E. Bristol, Wallingford, Conn.
G. Young, Medicine Hat, Alta.
Mrs. S. F. Lewis, Blundellsands, Eng.
Miss N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.
S. Staley, Honolulu.
E. Eastwood, Blackpool, Eng.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
S. M. Clore, Cincinnati.
Mrs. E. L. Stevens.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York City.
B. R. and K. L. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
Miss M. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
B. Schnewtin, Berne, Switz.
D.-A. Dresser, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. R. E. Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
Miss I. Baxston, Nowden, Eng.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. R. Cogswell, Chicago.

Riddle Answers

1. SA (Essay.)
2. Because it contains many currents.
3. When Richard III offered his kingdom for a horse.
4. The letter N.
5. A sheet of ice.
6. One. (Nearly everyone will say one year.)
7. A-shaving.
8. There are only two T's in "that."
9. He is worsted.
10. Because he is making both ends meet.

The Children's Corner

The True Story of a Hen and Her Strange Chicks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a cruel disappointment to her. After her long fast and weeks of patient watching and waiting, such chickens she had never seen!

As soon as their spreading feet would hold them they took no more notice of her than if she had been one of the scattered shells that lay around, but were off chasing flies with heads bent low on the ground, like little sleuth hounds. She watched other mothers in the poultry yard. Their chickens were adventurous too; but when anything new came into their ken they would run back to share it with her.

"Look, Mother!" they would say. "See what a strange thing we've found here!"

These creatures of hers, however, were altogether independent of her; they had their own thoughts, and did not need her to praise or blame. There was nothing cuddlesome about them either. Resting, they would sit apart from her, their long bodies looking like little boats on land, their legs tucked beneath them.

She was willing to shelter them during the night, however, even if she received no thanks for it by day. She would make herself into a beautiful house for them—and that is more than a snail can do for its family—with craned-up neck by way of chimney, and wings for spreading eaves. Other springs she had acted thus, and the chickens had scampered in, peeping out from between her legs—which formed the doorposts—the most venturesome of all reaching the dormer window above her wing.

She had always drilled her chicks to obey immediately, too. One call from her and all her children would be folded together. When they grew up they had been slow to leave her. Even when they had reached the awkward stage, and were great, gawky, quilled objects, they would try to stand under the wings she held out almost straight to shelter them, making her look like a somewhat broken-down umbrella.

This year everything was different. She herself might roost at a sensible hour, but they would still be out playing, till the grass was wet and cold with dew, and the sky held a little crescent moon—and for a fowl to be out by moonlight is plain foolishness, as she told them; but they laughed at her fears and only said: "Quack! Quack! Quack! Quackery!"

They shamed her so that she was the talk of every hen-party. At the drinking place, where the chickens sipped neatly, pausing to throw back their heads to swallow, they dredged the water down, making whirlpools with their great spoon bills. A hen, too, always picks at her food with a nicety (quickly, it may be, but always daintily), whereas they gobbled down all they could get. Then, too, their feet were so flat! Hens walk like ladies, even if they poke their heads, and their insteps are their pride.

One day a storm came, and these strange chickens (who, of course, were really ducks) wetted their chests in every puddle.

The puddles grew to pools. Truly the tables were turned! Instead of walking at the head of a neat procession of chicks, she was kept on the run all day long, trying to find her errant family; for, once they developed a taste for the water, she could not even pretend to control them any longer.

Still the rain fell heavily, and the pools joined themselves together and formed a pond.

Oh, happy ducks! They launched their little schooner bodies and paddled about, using their legs for oars.

They were soon well away, and it looked as though all hope of her reign was over. How could she do her duty as a mother now? From side to side she walked, flapping her wings and filled with anxiety, while they sat quite still, placid and smiling, like little floats, close under the bough of a tree that had been knocked down by the storm.

The hen eyed the bough thoughtfully for a moment, and then, plucking up courage, she walked out, sideways, along the bough, cautiously balancing herself, and trying not to feel flustered, until she came to the spot under which the ducklings were floating.

Then, with a look of satisfaction, she settled herself on the bough above them, and so for the first time sat on her offspring, feeling that she was really doing all that a mother should.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Your (G. W. S., who urges that a caution be published against *yur* and *yore*) — The word is properly pronounced *yoor, oo* as in *food*.

"Indorse on the back" (R. L. T.)—This expression is redundant, for the commonly accepted meaning of "indorse," as applied to the signing of a payee's name on a check, is "to write upon the back" (Webster's).

"Must of," "would of" (R. L. T.)—Illiterate for "must have" and "would have."

Scriabin (Miss M. J.)—The name of the Russian pianist and composer is pronounced as two syllables, *Skrya-bin'* (*a* as in *ask*, *i* short).

Sibelius (Miss M. J.)—The Finnish composer's name is pronounced *Sih-bay'-lih-oos* (*i*'s short, *a* long, *oo* as in *foot*).

Hisself, theirselves (Mrs. N. O. C.) —Used illiterately for "himself" and "themselves."

For the Scrapbook

Gems in Verse

Thanks to the human breast, by which we live,
Thanks to its tenderness, its joys and fears,
To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts, that do often lie too deep for tears.
—*Wordsworth.*

So much the better: I may stand alone
But would not change my free will for a throne.
—*Byron.*

Twilight, short arbiter 'twixt day and night.
—*Milton.*

Procrastination is the thief of time:
Year after year it steals, till all are fled.
—*Young.*

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And clothes the mountain in its azure hue.
—*Campbell.*

Learning by study must be won:
'Twas ne'er entailed from sire to son.
—*Gay's Fables.*

He scratched his ear, the infallible resource
To which embarrassed people have recourse.
—*Byron.*

Aromatic plants bestow
No spicy fragrance while they grow;
But, crushed or trodden to the ground,
Diffuse their balmy sweets around.
—*Goldsmith.*

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. What two letters of the alphabet name a written exercise?
2. Why is plum pudding like the ocean?
3. When could the British Empire have been bought most cheaply?
4. What part of London is in France?
5. What is the coolest bed-cover to use in summer?
6. What is the difference between 1931 and 1932?
7. What is a man when standing before a mirror?
8. Tommy Tucker took two strings and tied two turtles to two tall trees. How many T's are there in that?
9. Why is a defeated candidate like wool?
10. Why is a dog biting his tail like a thrifty housewife?

[The answers will be found elsewhere on this page.]

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: Housewives are proposing for themselves a code, one provision of which is that their husbands shall devote part of their new leisure to the work in the kitchen.

San Diego Union: The way to travel around the world as inconspicuously as possible would be to be Mrs. George Bernard Shaw.

Detroit Free Press: Pickle manufacturers warn that there will probably be a pickle famine this winter. There they go; always striking a sour note.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A European engineer, we read, has developed a hard rubber body for automobiles. It would be hard, of course. The pedestrian seldom gets a traffic break.

Los Angeles Times: Fable: Once a tourist set out to see the country and later forgot how many miles he traveled each day.

Restaurants

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Cafe des Artistes
1 WEST 67TH ST., Near Second Church
UNUSUALLY GOOD FOOD
Luncheon 50c Dinner 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

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Amusements

BOSTON

Boston Opera House — Chicago Opera Co.
Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi, Director
TONIGHT—La Forza Del Destino; Sat. Mat. Oct. 7, BARBER OF SEVILLE; Sat. Eve., OTELLO. Mon., Oct. 9, LUCIA; Tues. Oct. 10, TOSCA; Wed. Oct. 11, FAVORITA; Thurs. Mat., Oct. 12, RIGOLETTO; Thurs. Night, GIOCONDA.
Seats, 25c, 35c, 55c, $1.10 (inc. tax), now at Opera House box office, and Room 416 at 129 Boylston St. Tel. LIB. 3680.

WILBUR MATS. TUES THURS, SAT. NOW PLAYING
NATIONAL DRAMATIC PLAYERS with WALTER GILBERT in
"As Husbands Go"
Mats. 25-35-50—Eve. 25-50-75 Plus Tax

SHUBERT— TONIGHT 8:15 MAT. SAT.
"LET 'EM EAT CAKE"
A Sequel to Of Thee I Sing
Book by Geo. S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind. Music by Geo. Gershwin. Lyrics by Ira Gershwin.
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Nights $.50 to $3.00—Mats. Wed. and Sat., $.50 to $2.50

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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S new play
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:15

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day & Thanksgiving Day Mats.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Looking at Europe

THE shifting map of Europe has rarely presented such a kaleidoscope as it does today. In some places political fissures, it is true, have been deepened. In others, it is equally true, they have reappeared. Such is the obsession with "news interest" that these, unfortunately, are practically the only views vouchsafed to the general public. But in other places there has been an obliteration of lines of differences. They, too, have their significance.

It was only a short while ago that the political commentators saw "irretrievable" obstacles to a Franco-Italian accord. Lo! Two Latin sisters are gradually coming together, and the development is one which is to be read between the lines rather than in the headlines.

One impulse toward neighborliness has been economic. France and Italy discovered a new identity of interest over the retention of the gold standard. This was not exactly an aim of the London Conference. In fact, the bond was cemented as the result of the failure of that parley to achieve its grand objective of currency stabilization.

Another impulse toward coöperation has been political. Germany is responsible for the melting down of irreconcilabilities. The rise of the new Germany has persuaded Signor Mussolini to become more of a "broker" of European peace than a partisan of the aspirations of one particular segment of Europe. This was the historic rôle formerly assumed by Britain. Shared with Italy, the broker function has that much more power, and so is to be the more welcomed by all peace-minded folk.

Likewise Soviet Russia has almost imperceptibly evolved into an instrument of European amity. The mentally inflexible probably will not see the evolution in such terms. Without tracing the metamorphosis, however, the fact is so patent as to have become a definite factor in European politics. Having ringed itself around with nonaggression treaties, and, incidentally, closed up a baker's dozen of political fissures, Soviet Russia has moved nearer to Italy and France.

The same shift toward closer union can be detected along the Danube. For years European statesmanship has embogged itself in ways and means of fomenting economic confederation along that noble river. It was realized soon after Versailles that economic Balkanization was worse, if anything, than political Balkanization. The depression pointed the moral. As the economists say, the prosperity of a country is measured by the breadth of its free market. But hopes that Danubia would actualize such a commonplace of theory have repeatedly gone on the rocks. Conversations in Paris, however, have revived M. Tardieu's goal of a loosely knit series of bilateral trade pacts, benignly cultivated by the greater powers, which must be the forerunner of any scheme for a united Europe.

There is, of course, something missing in this rapid review of present trends. It is that the bridging of past fissures is too intimately connected with the creation of new fissures. The fact must be faced frankly. Success in working together is coming too frequently from defensive attitudes. Nations are being thrown into each other's arms. Lord Grey used to deprecate the upbuilding of good relations with one nation on the basis of bad relations with another. Such a diplomacy is the old balance of power which could never keep in balance. It led straight to war. The reason was that it made friends mainly for the purpose of undermining enemies. If European statesmanship builds again on defensive attitudes, the end seems bound to be the same as in 1914.

At the same time the new coöperation, defensive though it may seem, may settle problems which have plagued European statesmanship these many years. Common dislikes can give way to mutual good will once the habit of associating together has been formed. It is the task of European statesmanship to work toward this goal as the most promising method of achieving the larger goal of European confederation.

One Industrial Close-Up

WHATEVER may be the eventual assessment of its value, the NRA must be credited now for giving the country extremely informative close-ups of the character of individual industries. For example, automotive parts and equipment manufacturers have been regarded largely as purely auxiliary to, and dependent upon, the motorcar manufacturers.

The NRA hearing on a code for these manufacturers revealed some striking evidence to the contrary. The group concerned with the draft of that code desired that the individuality of their industry be officially recognized.

For this purpose they contrast the productive volumes of the two industries during 1932. As compared with 1928, they pointed out that motorcar production was only 32 per cent in 1932; and, as compared with 1929, only 26 per cent. Parts and equipment volume in 1932 represented 61 per cent of the 1928 level and 53 per cent of that for 1929.

If the automobile industry had been their only customer their volume would have shrunk proportionately. It did not and the manufacturers point out that the big reason is that their largest volume of business comes from car owners, the more than 20,000,000 Americans who buy parts and equipment for machines they keep constantly in operation.

Eliminate the Liquor Profit

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR. is doing a useful public service in issuing the report on liquor control which he announced today as forthcoming from a study made by Raymond B. Fosdick and Albert L. Scott. He is to be commended for having shouldered the obligation, as one who declared his opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment, to help find the best available substitute.

Wets rejoiced when Mr. Rockefeller, though by personal conviction a total abstainer, adopted their position that the American people as a whole were not yet ready for total abstinence and that mere moderation in drinking would be preferable to widespread disrespect for law. Will they give equally serious consideration to what he now says is imperative if their promised "temperance" is actually to succeed prohibition?

Drys will find food for reflection in his statements that general disregard for law is an even worse abuse than intemperance, that the first objective of any new program must be abolition of lawlessness, and that "intelligent law making rests on the knowledge or estimate of what will be obeyed."

The outstanding paragraph in Mr. Rockefeller's summary of what will be developed in the report, and the one best calculated to give the liquor interests pause, declares:

> Only as the profit motive is eliminated is there any hope of controlling the liquor traffic in the interest of a decent society. To approach the problem from any other angle is only to tinker with it and insure failure. This point cannot be too heavily stressed.

Does this mean Federal Government control and monopoly of liquor manufacture and distribution? That or government exaction of all profits above a fixed low percentage are the only methods thus far advanced for carrying on liquor distribution without the profit motive. In either of these it would be important, in line with other recommendations of the present report, that the proceeds be treated more as sinews for temperance education than as general government income.

It will be very interesting to watch the Fosdick-Scott report unfold.

New National Gallery Director

APPOINTMENT of a man of thirty to be director of the National Gallery, London, comes much more as a surprise to the general public than to the friends of the young expert who has won this coveted post, Kenneth McKenzie Clark. Only two years ago he was appointed keeper of the Department of Fine Art in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, but within this short time he has already effected a considerable improvement in the display of the paintings by Italian masters, and has also succeeded in attracting several gifts and loans.

Educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford, he was known in his undergraduate days as a serious student of art. After taking his degree at Oxford, he went to Florence where he continued his study of Italian art in association with Mr. Bernhard Berenson. He first came into notice four years ago because of his work in connection with the organization of the Italian Art Exhibition at Burlington House. He was part author and editor of the excellent commemorative catalogue of that exhibition. A year earlier he published "The Gothic Revival."

Sir Augustus Daniel, retiring director of the National Gallery, has been known for forty years as one of the most discerning and progressive of English art collectors. It was an open secret that he accepted the post to help his brother trustees out of a temporary difficulty. His term expires on the last day of this year.

Kenneth Clark's appointment is, officially, for a term of five years from January 1 next, but it is generally held that in appointing so young a man, the authorities hope he may have a long tenure of office. Those who know him best are confident that he will become not only a national institution but an art authority with an international reputation.

South African Problems

SOUTH AFRICA has made a big stride toward the unity of the white races during the last six months. But other and not less anxious problems lie before her. What will be the attitude of the Government, first, to the "poor whites" who form more than half the white population, and secondly—and perhaps of more lasting importance—to the natives?

Six months ago peace was made between the two principal parties—the Nationalist, led by General Hertzog, and the South African, led by General Smuts. The general election produced an overwhelming majority for a coalition or National Government; the two leaders are now colleagues.

For many years South African politics had been dominated by racial differences. There were Englishmen and Dutchmen who were determined to justify the faith of that Liberal British Parliament which had conferred self-government on the Boers and created the Union of South Africa; on the other hand were some who fostered the nationalism which had its roots in the still smoldering resentment between the Boers and the English.

That conflict has broken out anew in the rejection of General Hertzog by the Cape Nationalist Congress, an important unit of his party. Notwithstanding this opposition, appealing for a racial Dutch bloc, the coalition is pressing forward with its plans to cement what General Smuts calls "a peace between two peoples." It accepts the equality of the two languages, the sovereign status of South Africa, and membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Government thus is mainly concerned with economic questions and the question of the treatment of the natives. It has taken measures to give special assistance to the farmers, but it has not yet been able to accomplish much in alleviating the lot of the unemployed in the towns. However, this problem may prove to be a more transitory one than the question of the treatment of the natives.

Members of the Nationalist Party have clung to the traditional view of the Transvaal Boers—that blacks and whites should be divided by the sharpest possible distinction of status and privilege. They have promoted bills which would not only restrict the right of land purchase, but remove from the natives the franchise in the form in which it now exists. This measure is a highly controversial one, and it is essential that before it is passed its effects on native rights be carefully scrutinized.

For this reason one cannot altogether regret the incident of Chief Tshekedi, restored to his position in Bechuanaland after being sentenced to banishment for permitting a native court to punish a white man. It was admitted the punishment was deserved and the white was expelled from the reserve, but the law prohibiting trial of whites by native courts had to be upheld. This incident has served to mobilize opinion in Great Britain to a strong assertion of the claims of the natives of South Africa, an expression of opinion which would have been resented if it had referred to the population of the Dominion, but is obviously justifiable in regard to a protectorate like Bechuanaland. The more generous sentiment which exists in South Africa is reënforced by this loud echo of the same sentiment from overseas, and will strengthen the hands of those who are anxious to prevent a dangerous diminution of native rights.

Living With Plenty

AMERICAN farmers want a reasonable price for their products, but they do not want it at the expense of hungry people. At every farm meeting where decreasing production is discussed, voices are raised in protest against such a policy when so many people have not enough to eat.

So when President Roosevelt announced a $75,000,000 program of buying farm surpluses to feed the unemployed, farmers welcomed it as the most sensible suggestion that had yet been made. If that is done, they can see the logic of reducing production enough to take up the slack left by shrunken export outlets.

Enthusiasm for economic planning should not blind the public to the fact that the only way to have things is to produce them. There is no virtue in reducing production, either on the farm or in the factory, except as it may be necessary to meet a temporary condition of maladjustment. Certainly it will be a mistake to regard reduced production as an end in itself. It may be useful as a means to an end, but plenty rather than scarcity is the real end to be sought.

Economic thinking must be recast to a state of affairs in which not scarcity but plenty is normal. That means many fundamental changes. Producers must receive a larger share of the national income. The premium on saving and investing will perhaps be smaller in the future than it has been in the past. Certainly opportunities to acquire wealth through speculation and shrewd dealing must be curtailed.

The end to be sought is plentiful production, and wide distribution and use of goods after they are produced. On such a foundation can be built a happy and contented nation. If controlled production will contribute to that end, well and good. But it is only a means to an end, to be displaced as soon as possible.

Children and Music

GIVING an orchestral concert in a natural history museum by coöperation of educators and the police for the entertainment of children is, at least, unusual. Such a concert occurred the other day at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, under patronage (as the term goes in polite circles) of the New York State Department of Education and Deputy Police Commissioner Henrietta Addition of the Crime Prevention Bureau. About a thousand children from the congested parts of the city made up the audience. It adds to the significance that the musicians gave their services and played what is less and less forbiddingly called "classical" music.

Without searching the archives, this combination of seemingly diverse factors may probably be called unique. Some years ago, however, it would have been more surprising. The discovery that an audience of children will listen with satisfaction to orchestral music, if not expected to listen too long at a time, is recent. So, too, is the recognition of music as a positive influence in the making of character, and of crime prevention by social service as a part of police work.

The inauguration of the Crime Prevention Bureau opened a new approach to the study of children in congested districts with the objectives of discovering and removing conditions tending toward criminality. Whatever encourages perpendicular growth in the twig makes for a good tree. Wholesome recreation for city children is being provided, so far largely athletic, and leads to the thought that music might prove another help. The success of children's concerts during recent years encourages this idea; the experience of social workers also encourages it, and educators see therein a hope of widening the scope of education.

Editorial Notes

Two facts in connection with America's newest national effort which the vast majority of citizens seem to know without being told are that the Blue Eagle is not a predatory bird and that NRA should be capitalized only in writing.

A Marlborough (Wilts.) man recently became the champion town crier of all England. Evidently the baby next door was not in the competition.

Perhaps one might be justified in saying that cranberry pickers enjoy being in the red.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Municipal Socialism in Scandinavia

COPENHAGEN

THE "garden allotments," which I described in an earlier article, constitute one of the methods by which the Scandinavian cities help to make more pleasant the lives of their humbler citizens. The "garden cities" which, particularly around Stockholm, make attractive and even artistic suburbs, are a contribution to the betterment of the living standards of people of somewhat more comfortable incomes. Of course, the idea of these garden cities is by no means original with nor peculiar to the Scandinavian towns. It has had its manifestations near London, in such developments as Welwyn, and is beginning to find exemplification at points in the neighborhood of New York. But the policy of municipal aid and encouragement finds a more generous application in Sweden than in any of our Anglo-Saxon communities.

* * *

In Stockholm, for example, the city in 1926 undertook the systematic encouragement of the building of small homes in these garden suburbs. The undertaking was immediately successful, and year after year has been enlarged in its scope. The land is furnished by the city, which also aids in the financing. It must be kept in mind that most of these colonies—all indeed, I think, which have public aid—are intended for families of the working class with limited incomes. The houses are built cheaply, because of standardized types. Five different styles are available, and the resources of the city housing bureau are at the disposal of the intending house owner. Their cost will average about 10,000 kronor each, or about $2500, and they are intended for the occupancy of families with incomes of from 3000 to 5000 kronor each. The city aids with land at a merely nominal ground rent, loans, material at practically cost prices, and advice on building methods. In all, 1589 houses have been erected around Stockholm under this system.

* * *

It is not only in the encouragement of the "own-your-own-home" idea in garden cities that the social helpfulness of the governments of these Scandinavian towns is manifested. In Sweden and Denmark the government is now in the hands of the Socialist Party—that is to say, in control of organizations pledged to give taxpayers something more for their money than police protection, clean streets and an army of officeholders. From the viewpoint of Mr. Norman Thomas this continental Socialism would doubtless appear very mild and restrained. If the ultimate purpose is the extirpation of the capitalist with his system, the leaders do not talk about it. Apparently their policy is one of opportunism, seeking in every way to get more and more for the ordinary man without disturbing the existing economic system.

You drive through Copenhagen and are shown a beautiful park in the heart of the city. "This was formerly held for military maneuvers and parades," your guide will tell you. "But our Socialist Mayor saw a chance to get it for the people, so the city has made a park of it." Lavishly supplied with playgrounds for young and old, and entertainment booths of all sorts, the park stands as a sort of large-scale exemplification of the possibility of beating swords in plowshares.

Or perhaps in Stockholm you may notice that the more recently erected apartment houses are of a peculiar, and it must be said not beautiful, type of architecture. They are long, narrow, peak-roofed and stand with their gable ends toward the street. What is particularly noticeable about them is that the old design of inclosing in full, or in part, a courtyard, has been abandoned. Built in rows, their ends toward the main street, their long side façades extend along a side street. Next comes a garden, then another apartment, then another street. There are no dark windows and no interior courts. Each building has light on all four sides.

On inquiry you find that a Socialist city government has decreed this form of construction. Not quite so profitable for the landlords, perhaps, but vastly better for the tenants, who not only have light and air in their rooms, but gardens for beauty and for the playgrounds of their children.

* * *

In countless other ways these Scandinavian cities give illustration of how much may be done for the masses if there exists only the will to do it. In most instances the men who took me about and pointed out the efforts making for human betterment were of the class that in the United States would shy at the word "Socialism," and vote the Republican ticket with a sort of religious conviction. Indeed, one or two who had been much in America were amusingly apprehensive that the idea of Socialism might be repugnant to me and laboriously explained that with them it meant only a persistent effort to secure social benefits from public revenues and did not imply the exploitation or "liquidation" of any class. Indeed, it may reasonably be held that the activities of municipal Socialism in the Scandinavian and Baltic towns constitute the most effective barrier against the spread of Bolshevism in that territory. When people are enjoying benefits at the hands of their governments they do not turn to anarchy.

In the seemingly vanished era of "rugged individualism" in the United States there has been too little of this municipal Socialism. Coincident with its absence is the glaring fact that American municipal government is, practically everywhere, a scandalous failure. Perhaps if the people could hope for some tangible benefits from their city governments they would take more pains to make them efficient.

Notes From Nanking

Going Ahead In Nanking

SLOWLY but steadily China's capital is being transformed from a sleepy country town into a modern city. The process is so gradual that residents sometimes fail to appreciate how much progress has been made. During the past few months, however, the program has been speeded up, and new paved highways, government buildings, parks, street lighting and shops and hotels have been completed at a greater rate than at any time since 1927, when Nanking became the capital. Construction already started or announced to begin in the near future is more extensive than anything accomplished yet. It includes river front improvements, paved streets, extension of the waterworks, hotels, theaters, and government buildings.

* * *

Banishing Illiteracy

Nanking's mayor, Mr. Shih Ying, is deeply interested in primary school education. Under his leadership, the municipality is spending about one-third of its total income for education. He aspires to provide schooling for every child in the capital, and during the past year has directed the adult education movement which has taught 20,000 adult illiterates to read and write. Mr. Shih has introduced the "half-day school" for children of the working classes. In 30 such schools one set of children is given instruction in the morning and another in the afternoon. This arrangement has two advantages: it doubles the number of children who can be served by existing schools, and permits children of working families to help their parents part of each day. The National Government provides some financial assistance to help Mr. Shih realize his ambition to make Nanking the first Chinese city to abolish illiteracy.

* * *

Nanking Seeks Investors

The Central Government is seeking in every possible way to encourage Chinese merchants living abroad to invest their savings in China, and particularly in Nanking. The majority of Chinese abroad come from South China, and have tended to invest money in Canton and its environs rather than in Nanking. But the numerous Cantonese officials of the Central Government believe that the future of Nanking is even more hopeful for investors than that of Canton, and are endeavoring to interest fellow-provincials abroad. The municipality recently granted a permit to a group of returned merchants to build a paper mill at Nanking, and the Ministry of Industry has drawn up a number of schemes in which it is hoped Chinese business men abroad will be interested.

* * *

Train Ferry For Capital

Nanking's train ferry, purchased from England, will be ready for operation in October. It makes possible through train service between Shanghai and Tientsin and Peiping. Daily trains will be operated in both directions, and sleeping and dining cars have been assembled from four government railways to make the expresses really first class. Ten years ago the "Blue Express" from Nanking to Peiping was equal to fine trains in the West. Then militarists confiscated the rolling stock for private itinerant dwellings and the service steadily declined. During the past year Wagon Lits cars have improved the service almost to former standards, and the train ferry will make the trip more convenient than ever before.

* * *

Good Tidings For Travelers

The Ministry of Communications, which now controls China's only important shipping line, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, has ordered abolition of the compradore system on Chinese ships, a reform of great importance. By this system, the shipping company leases its steamers for a flat sum to the compradore for each trip, and he undertakes to fill the ship with passengers. The shipping company has no responsibility for the comfort of third-class passengers subject to this system, and overcrowding has been the rule. Foreign companies operating in Chinese waters have used the system which they found prevailing in China. Now compradores are to be eliminated, and shipping companies, both Chinese and foreign, hereafter will deal directly with all passengers.

* * *

Ph.D's Must Add Country

Chinese Ph.D's who have obtained degrees abroad will be required to place the name of the country in which the degree was obtained upon visiting cards, by a ruling from the Legislative Yuan. Instead of writing a mere "Ph.D.", they must add "America" or "England" or "France." The Ministry of Education has decided to make the Ph.D. the highest degree issued by Chinese universities, and wants to distinguish between those obtained abroad and at home. The Chinese Ph.D. is intended to replace the ancient Hanlin degree, mark of highest scholarly attainment.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Total Abstinence and Education

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No deep reasoning is needed to see that the most active force in bringing back liquor has been the old social drinking customs. They furnished the patrons who made bootlegging profitable. The slogan "Everybody's doing it," diligently circulated by the wet press, had a decisive influence on those whose desire to be popular with the crowd is stronger than their knowledge and convictions regarding alcoholic drinks.

The logical counter-measure to a wrong or pernicious custom is the creation of an opposing good one. Thus the organization and wide extension of total abstinence societies in this country one hundred years ago resulted in turning a prevailing approval and use of alcoholic liquors into a general disapproval.

In all probability drinking today is far less general than it was in the early part of the last century. Yet the indications are that it is all too prevalent for the present mechanical age, and in danger of becoming more so.

To meet this danger there is no more logical means than united efforts to make nonalcoholic drinking customs fashionable. In other words, promotion of avowed total abstinence societies. The more opportunity they can provide for popular social recreations free from alcohol the better for the purpose. We of the present century have the advantage of a better knowledge of alcohol than had our forefathers of the last century. We have scientific support for the beliefs which they based only on experience.

It is the belief of the Scientific Temperance Federation that education, based on scientific knowledge of the effects of alcohol on the human system, is the one sure method of increasing voluntary temperance.

EMMA L. TRANSEAU, Research Secretary,
Boston, Mass. Scientific Temperance Federation.

Other Side of Allotment

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the issue of September 14 there was a letter signed L. B. about the "waste" of the allotment plan. May I tell some of the other side?

In the first place, is it waste when the pigs purchased will be slaughtered for the unemployed? To the farmer in the middle West it has proven a life saver. The money received went on taxes, interest on mortgages and notes at the bank that there had seemed no way of meeting.

The same is true of the wheat allotment. Simply by planting a noncompeting crop where he formerly planted wheat he can receive money that will meet accounts that it had seemed necessary to carry another year.

The farmers are for the President's plan.

Boston. E. R. G.